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**MENTAL HEALTH**

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Jeremiah (Jay) Nixon



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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Adair County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Adair County has a population of 25,572. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Adair County ranks 43 in terms of population. Adair County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 24.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,870.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Adair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Adair County, 48.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.8% of youth in Adair County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.5% of Adair County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 47.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Adair County, 18.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Adair County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 113 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.3% of mothers in Adair County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (17.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>21.1%</u>	10.6%	12.42
Alcohol	<u>22.8%</u>	16.9%	12.42
Binge*	<u>28.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>9.2%</u>	8.6%	13.93
Inhalants	<u>6.0%</u>	2.3%	13.33
RX Abuse	0.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.7%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>9.5%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Adair County

Total	248
Alcohol Primary	104
Marijuana Primary	89



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Adair County had 103 DWI arrests, 117 liquor law violations and 92 drug-related arrests. Adair County had 21 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 57 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Adair County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 18 in 2011 to 21 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	1	13	7	1	28	1	6

### Mental Health in Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 389 Adair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 5.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 6 Adair County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Adair County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	437	389
Adjustment Disorder	10	7
Anxiety Disorder	91	60
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	59	44
Mood Disorder	211	142
Psychotic Disorder	81	62
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Andrew County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Andrew County has a population of 17,445. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Andrew County ranks 64 in terms of population. Andrew County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 9.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$55,638.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Andrew County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Andrew County, 46.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.2% of youth in Andrew County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.8% of Andrew County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 33.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Andrew County, 13.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Andrew County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 31 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 22.7% of mothers in Andrew County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (20.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	12.43
Alcohol	16.7%	16.9%	12.81
Binge*	<u>12.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.71
Inhalants	<u>2.7%</u>	2.3%	11.71
RX Abuse	3.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.3%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Andrew County

Total	59
Alcohol Primary	25
Marijuana Primary	15

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Andrew County had 62 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 59 drug-related arrests. Andrew County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Andrew County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2011 to 10 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	7	2	1	8	0	0

### Mental Health in Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 84 Andrew County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Andrew County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Andrew County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	90	84
Adjustment Disorder	7	*
Anxiety Disorder	26	19
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	25	19
Mood Disorder	44	35
Psychotic Disorder	9	12

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Atchison County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Atchison County has a population of 5,449. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Atchison County ranks 108 in terms of population. Atchison County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$45,187.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Atchison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Atchison County, 49.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.4% of youth in Atchison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.1% of Atchison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 16.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Atchison County, 8.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Atchison County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.6% of mothers in Atchison County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (32.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	12.59
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	13.58
Binge*	8.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	13.03
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Atchison County

Total	25
Alcohol Primary	10
Marijuana Primary	7

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Atchison County had 55 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 77 drug-related arrests. Atchison County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Atchison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 18 in 2011 to 9 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	4	5	0	5	0	0

### Mental Health in Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 30 Atchison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Atchison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Atchison County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	28	30
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	6	5
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	6
Mood Disorder	13	14
Psychotic Disorder	*	5

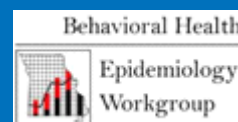
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Audrain County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Audrain County has a population of 25,661. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Audrain County ranks 41 in terms of population. Audrain County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,570.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Audrain County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Audrain County, 49.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.4% of youth in Audrain County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.5% of Audrain County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Audrain County, 16.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Audrain County residents had a total of 32 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 74 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 32.6% of mothers in Audrain County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.5%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.68
Alcohol	<u>18.7%</u>	16.9%	13.00
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	14.26
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.77
RX Abuse	1.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Audrain County

Total	230
Alcohol Primary	82
Marijuana Primary	93



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Audrain County had 80 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 61 drug-related arrests. Audrain County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Audrain County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 68 in 2011 to 28 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
28	1	15	12	1	16	3	4

### Mental Health in Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 694 Audrain County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Audrain County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Audrain County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	765	694
Adjustment Disorder	43	31
Anxiety Disorder	78	48
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	159	127
Mood Disorder	409	296
Psychotic Disorder	69	59
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Barry County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Barry County has a population of 35,572. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Barry County ranks 33 in terms of population. Barry County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 23.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,712.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Barry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Barry County, 52.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.1% of youth in Barry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.9% of Barry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Barry County, 15.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Barry County residents had a total of 94 alcohol-related and 111 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 191 alcohol-related and 256 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 23.3% of mothers in Barry County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (18.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.5%	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	13.3%	16.9%	12.49
Binge*	7.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.9%	8.6%	13.17
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	12.08
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.7%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Barry County

Total	144
Alcohol Primary	55
Marijuana Primary	32



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Barry County had 269 DWI arrests, 44 liquor law violations and 180 drug-related arrests. Barry County had 44 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 28 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Barry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2011 to 51 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
51	3	19	29	3	28	0	2

### Mental Health in Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 642 Barry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Barry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Barry County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	549	642
Adjustment Disorder	33	11
Anxiety Disorder	180	152
Developmental Disorder	10	7
Impulse Control Disorder	93	66
Mood Disorder	238	179
Psychotic Disorder	66	64

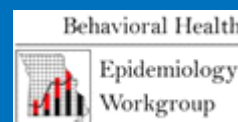
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Barton County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Barton County has a population of 12,275. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Barton County ranks 82 in terms of population. Barton County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,460.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Barton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Barton County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 48.6% of youth in Barton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 41.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 18.1% of Barton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 17.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Barton County, 13.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Barton County residents had a total of 45 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 56 alcohol-related and 55 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.7% of mothers in Barton County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.7%	10.6%	11.95
Alcohol	11.4%	16.9%	11.80
Binge*	4.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.8%	8.6%	12.30
Inhalants	<u>2.3%</u>	2.3%	11.75
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Barton County

Total	89
Alcohol Primary	41
Marijuana Primary	11

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Barton County had 54 DWI arrests, 28 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. Barton County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Barton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 14 in 2011 to 15 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	1	4	10	1	6	0	3

### Mental Health in Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 64 Barton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Barton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Barton County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	75	64
Adjustment Disorder	10	5
Anxiety Disorder	31	19
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	14	9
Mood Disorder	47	23
Psychotic Disorder	10	5
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Bates County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Bates County has a population of 16,550. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Bates County ranks 65 in terms of population. Bates County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,382.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Bates County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Bates County, 59.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.7% of youth in Bates County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 46.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.8% of Bates County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Bates County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Bates County residents had a total of 54 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 26.2% of mothers in Bates County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (34.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.7%</u>	10.6%	12.06
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	13.36
Binge*	<u>9.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.6%	8.6%	13.41
Inhalants	1.2%	2.3%	10.85
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Bates County

Total	136
Alcohol Primary	48
Marijuana Primary	36

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Bates County had 111 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 248 drug-related arrests. Bates County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Bates County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 26 in 2011 to 18 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	1	2	15	1	3	0	3

### Mental Health in Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 190 Bates County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 3.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Bates County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Bates County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	186	190
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	64	50
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	49	33
Mood Disorder	130	82
Psychotic Disorder	20	15
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Benton County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Benton County has a population of 18,932. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Benton County ranks 57 in terms of population. Benton County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,409.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Benton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Benton County, 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.3% of youth in Benton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Benton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Benton County, 15.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Benton County residents had a total of 129 alcohol-related and 92 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 104 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 29.6% of mothers in Benton County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (32.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.3%</u>	10.6%	12.35
Alcohol	<u>19.4%</u>	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	<u>11.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>8.6%</u>	8.6%	13.43
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.65
RX Abuse	<u>5.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Benton County

Total	184
Alcohol Primary	81
Marijuana Primary	48



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Benton County had 106 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 127 drug-related arrests. Benton County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Benton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 18 in 2011 to 23 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	1	9	13	1	14	0	1

### Mental Health in Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 339 Benton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Benton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

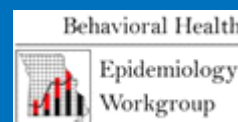
Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Benton County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	358	339
Adjustment Disorder	16	10
Anxiety Disorder	153	99
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	42	24
Mood Disorder	214	128
Psychotic Disorder	37	26
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Bollinger County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Bollinger County has a population of 12,490. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Bollinger County ranks 79 in terms of population. Bollinger County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,664.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Bollinger County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Bollinger County, 47.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.2% of youth in Bollinger County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 22.8% of Bollinger County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Bollinger County, 9.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Bollinger County residents had a total of 40 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 21.2% of mothers in Bollinger County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (13.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.8%</u>	10.6%	12.28
Alcohol	14.4%	16.9%	12.11
Binge*	6.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.4%	8.6%	13.36
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.86
RX Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.7%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Bollinger County

Total	119
Alcohol Primary	48
Marijuana Primary	28



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Bollinger County had 53 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 14 drug-related arrests. Bollinger County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Bollinger County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 143 in 2011 to 25 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	3	12	10	3	13	0	4

### Mental Health in Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 453 Bollinger County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Bollinger County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

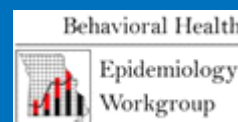
Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Bollinger County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	548	453
Adjustment Disorder	46	20
Anxiety Disorder	46	29
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	62	36
Mood Disorder	283	176
Psychotic Disorder	78	57
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Boone County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Boone County has a population of 170,773. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Boone County ranks 8 in terms of population. Boone County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$45,885.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Boone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Boone County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.7% of youth in Boone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.5% of Boone County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Boone County, 14.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Boone County residents had a total of 315 alcohol-related and 253 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 601 alcohol-related and 494 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 14.5% of mothers in Boone County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (24.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.6%	10.6%	12.74
Alcohol	<u>21.3%</u>	16.9%	12.66
Binge*	<u>10.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.1%	8.6%	13.58
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.53
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Boone County

Total	1007
Alcohol Primary	477
Marijuana Primary	264

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Boone County had 1093 DWI arrests, 768 liquor law violations and 1026 drug-related arrests. Boone County had 20 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 12 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Boone County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 90 in 2011 to 163 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
163	6	72	85	6	102	0	23

### Mental Health in Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1769 Boone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 23 Boone County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Boone County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	1798	1769
Adjustment Disorder	63	31
Anxiety Disorder	544	396
Developmental Disorder	10	7
Impulse Control Disorder	165	116
Mood Disorder	908	671
Psychotic Disorder	313	274
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Buchanan County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Buchanan County has a population of 89,631. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Buchanan County ranks 13 in terms of population. Buchanan County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,774.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Buchanan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Buchanan County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.6% of youth in Buchanan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Buchanan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Buchanan County, 13.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Buchanan County residents had a total of 251 alcohol-related and 321 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 609 alcohol-related and 447 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 29.0% of mothers in Buchanan County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (33.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>10.7%</u>	10.6%	12.27
Alcohol	12.5%	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	7.7%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	13.45
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	11.89
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Buchanan County

Total	770
Alcohol Primary	294
Marijuana Primary	235

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Buchanan County had 403 DWI arrests, 203 liquor law violations and 620 drug-related arrests. Buchanan County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Buchanan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 52 in 2011 to 121 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
121	5	52	64	7	75	3	20

### Mental Health in Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1746 Buchanan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 20 Buchanan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Buchanan County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	1900	1746
Adjustment Disorder	90	51
Anxiety Disorder	383	341
Developmental Disorder	19	17
Impulse Control Disorder	422	315
Mood Disorder	895	721
Psychotic Disorder	419	374

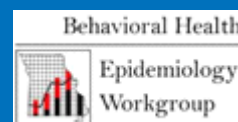
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Butler County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Butler County has a population of 43,083. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Butler County ranks 26 in terms of population. Butler County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,414.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Butler County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Butler County, 53.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.8% of youth in Butler County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 40.8% of Butler County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Butler County, 23.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Butler County residents had a total of 199 alcohol-related and 229 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 185 alcohol-related and 168 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.9% of mothers in Butler County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (31.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.6%</u>	10.6%	12.58
Alcohol	<u>18.2%</u>	16.9%	13.04
Binge*	<u>11.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>9.5%</u>	8.6%	14.00
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	<u>7.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.1%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Butler County

Total	619
Alcohol Primary	168
Marijuana Primary	186



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Butler County had 275 DWI arrests, 47 liquor law violations and 266 drug-related arrests. Butler County had 29 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 12 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Butler County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2011 to 70 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
70	4	35	31	5	52	1	18

### Mental Health in Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 821 Butler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.7% made a plan, and 2.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 18 Butler County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Butler County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	627	821
Adjustment Disorder	16	11
Anxiety Disorder	160	130
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	71	56
Mood Disorder	383	301
Psychotic Disorder	117	98
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Caldwell County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Caldwell County has a population of 9,097. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Caldwell County ranks 94 in terms of population. Caldwell County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,814.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Caldwell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Caldwell County, 53.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.2% of youth in Caldwell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.7% of Caldwell County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Caldwell County, 15.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Caldwell County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 28.1% of mothers in Caldwell County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (27.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.07
Alcohol	15.2%	16.9%	12.93
Binge*	<u>10.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.1%	8.6%	13.48
Inhalants	0.6%	2.3%	10.74
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Caldwell County

Total	37
Alcohol Primary	17
Marijuana Primary	11



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Caldwell County had 49 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 41 drug-related arrests. Caldwell County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Caldwell County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 61 in 2011 to 4 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1

### Mental Health in Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 83 Caldwell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Caldwell County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

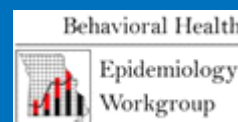
Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Caldwell County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	103	83
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	52	28
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	17	9
Mood Disorder	72	39
Psychotic Disorder	15	13
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Callaway County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Callaway County has a population of 44,359. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Callaway County ranks 24 in terms of population. Callaway County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$44,391.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Callaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Callaway County, 54.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.5% of youth in Callaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.8% of Callaway County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Callaway County, 15.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Callaway County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 88 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 183 alcohol-related and 176 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.9% of mothers in Callaway County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (25.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.2%</u>	10.6%	12.77
Alcohol	<u>20.4%</u>	16.9%	12.76
Binge*	<u>11.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>10.1%</u>	8.6%	13.87
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	12.22
RX Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.8%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>2.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Callaway County

Total	311
Alcohol Primary	134
Marijuana Primary	96

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Callaway County had 244 DWI arrests, 91 liquor law violations and 251 drug-related arrests. Callaway County had 11 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Callaway County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 43 in 2011 to 41 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
41	2	14	25	2	20	1	10

### Mental Health in Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 682 Callaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 10 Callaway County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Callaway County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	744	682
Adjustment Disorder	21	13
Anxiety Disorder	97	74
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	109	92
Mood Disorder	403	318
Psychotic Disorder	100	92
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Camden County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Camden County has a population of 43,862. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Camden County ranks 25 in terms of population. Camden County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,858.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Camden County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Camden County, 51.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.0% of youth in Camden County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.8% of Camden County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Camden County, 17.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Camden County residents had a total of 58 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 104 alcohol-related and 102 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.0% of mothers in Camden County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (17.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.09
Alcohol	<u>17.7%</u>	16.9%	12.43
Binge*	<u>11.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.6%	8.6%	13.42
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	12.24
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.4%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Camden County

Total	300
Alcohol Primary	133
Marijuana Primary	71

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Camden County had 357 DWI arrests, 93 liquor law violations and 202 drug-related arrests. Camden County had 8 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 6 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Camden County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 51 in 2011 to 65 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
65	4	36	25	4	48	0	2

### Mental Health in Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 331 Camden County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Camden County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

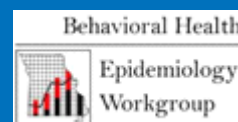
Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Camden County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	308	331
Adjustment Disorder	10	5
Anxiety Disorder	163	112
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	26	17
Mood Disorder	200	149
Psychotic Disorder	34	26
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cape Girardeau County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Cape Girardeau County has a population of 77,320. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in terms of population. Cape Girardeau County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.2% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$45,979.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Cape Girardeau

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cape Girardeau County, 53.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.7% of youth in Cape Girardeau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.7% of Cape Girardeau County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.0% said that smoking marijuana is

In Cape Girardeau County, 19.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 303 alcohol-related and 345 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 350 alcohol-related and 309 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 21.1% of mothers in Cape Girardeau County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (25.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.2%</u>	10.6%	12.95
Alcohol	15.0%	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	8.7%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.8%	8.6%	13.75
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.25
RX Abuse	2.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Cape Girardeau

Total	625
Alcohol Primary	237
Marijuana Primary	191



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Cape Girardeau County had 572 DWI arrests, 174 liquor law violations and 293 drug-related arrests. Cape Girardeau County had 28 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 15 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Cape Girardeau

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2011 to 53 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
53	2	19	32	2	30	1	6

### Mental Health in Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1880 Cape Girardeau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 6 Cape Girardeau County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Cape Girardeau County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	2494	1880
Adjustment Disorder	285	91
Anxiety Disorder	297	179
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	287	154
Mood Disorder	1293	726
Psychotic Disorder	249	174

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Carroll County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Carroll County has a population of 9,127. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Carroll County ranks 93 in terms of population. Carroll County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,139.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Carroll County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Carroll County, 48.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.9% of youth in Carroll County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.8% of Carroll County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Carroll County, 12.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Carroll County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 33 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 25.2% of mothers in Carroll County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (34.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.9%</u>	10.6%	11.89
Alcohol	<u>24.0%</u>	16.9%	12.15
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.58
Inhalants	0.6%	2.3%	11.42
RX Abuse	2.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.3%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Carroll County

Total	60
Alcohol Primary	32
Marijuana Primary	8



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Carroll County had 26 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. Carroll County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Carroll County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2011 to 14 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
14	0	5	9	0	9	0	1

### Mental Health in Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 128 Carroll County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.8% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Carroll County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Carroll County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	135	128
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	64	50
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	12	14
Mood Disorder	104	76
Psychotic Disorder	10	10

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

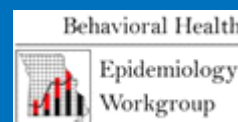
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Carter County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Carter County has a population of 6,291. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Carter County ranks 106 in terms of population. Carter County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 26.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$29,156.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Carter County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Carter County, 54.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Carter County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.6% of Carter County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 23.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Carter County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Carter County residents had a total of 24 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 37.0% of mothers in Carter County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (21.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>22.3%</u>	10.6%	11.58
Alcohol	<u>18.8%</u>	16.9%	11.97
Binge*	<u>14.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>8.7%</u>	8.6%	12.88
Inhalants	<u>2.9%</u>	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>8.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Carter County

Total	49
Alcohol Primary	16
Marijuana Primary	15

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Carter County had 39 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 100 drug-related arrests. Carter County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Carter County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 72 in 2011 to 8 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	5	3	0	6	0	2

### Mental Health in Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 66 Carter County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 18.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 18.6% made a plan, and 6.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Carter County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Carter County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	47	66
Adjustment Disorder	0	*
Anxiety Disorder	17	15
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	29	28
Psychotic Disorder	9	9
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cass County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Cass County has a population of 100,641. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cass County ranks 11 in terms of population. Cass County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 9.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$56,402.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Cass County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cass County, 44.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.0% of youth in Cass County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 41.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.3% of Cass County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cass County, 12.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cass County residents had a total of 265 alcohol-related and 280 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 342 alcohol-related and 331 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 17.5% of mothers in Cass County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (24.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	6.9%	10.6%	12.50
Alcohol	11.6%	16.9%	12.50
Binge*	5.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.2%	8.6%	13.40
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.39
RX Abuse	4.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Cass County

Total	571
Alcohol Primary	253
Marijuana Primary	166

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Cass County had 602 DWI arrests, 146 liquor law violations and 410 drug-related arrests. Cass County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Cass County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 5 in 2011 to 72 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
72	4	26	42	4	35	2	19

### Mental Health in Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 702 Cass County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 19 Cass County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Cass County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	709	702
Adjustment Disorder	49	25
Anxiety Disorder	206	127
Developmental Disorder	5	5
Impulse Control Disorder	145	78
Mood Disorder	366	220
Psychotic Disorder	84	64

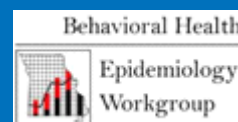
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cedar County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Cedar County has a population of 13,913. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cedar County ranks 74 in terms of population. Cedar County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 22.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,077.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Cedar County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cedar County, 56.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.9% of youth in Cedar County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.2% of Cedar County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 21.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cedar County, 18.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cedar County residents had a total of 34 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 78 alcohol-related and 107 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.6% of mothers in Cedar County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (13.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.5%</u>	10.6%	11.35
Alcohol	<u>28.6%</u>	16.9%	11.26
Binge*	<u>21.0%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.5%</u>	8.6%	11.85
Inhalants	<u>6.8%</u>	2.3%	10.46
RX Abuse	<u>10.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>8.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>7.7%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Cedar County

Total	93
Alcohol Primary	31
Marijuana Primary	25



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Cedar County had 70 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 13 drug-related arrests. Cedar County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Cedar County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2011 to 24 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
24	1	6	17	1	13	0	0

### Mental Health in Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 267 Cedar County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 21.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 15.0% made a plan, and 6.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Cedar County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Cedar County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	242	267
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	91	62
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	30	16
Mood Disorder	165	111
Psychotic Disorder	40	30

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Chariton County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Chariton County has a population of 7,628. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Chariton County ranks 100 in terms of population. Chariton County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,066.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Chariton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Chariton County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 49.2% of youth in Chariton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.4% of Chariton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 24.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Chariton County, 11.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Chariton County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 17.5% of mothers in Chariton County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (14.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.8%</u>	10.6%	12.81
Alcohol	<u>20.2%</u>	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	<u>11.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.2%	8.6%	13.52
Inhalants	<u>2.5%</u>	2.3%	11.82
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Chariton County

Total	25
Alcohol Primary	8
Marijuana Primary	10

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Chariton County had 36 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. Chariton County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Chariton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 56 in 2011 to 9 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	1	4	4	1	6	0	7

### Mental Health in Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 33 Chariton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 7 Chariton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Chariton County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	54	33
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	10	6
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	36	22
Psychotic Disorder	7	*
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Christian County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Christian County has a population of 80,899. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Christian County ranks 14 in terms of population. Christian County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 12.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$52,413.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Christian County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Christian County, 39.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.9% of youth in Christian County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.1% of Christian County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Christian County, 12.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Christian County residents had a total of 51 alcohol-related and 89 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 191 alcohol-related and 240 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 11.2% of mothers in Christian County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (29.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	7.1%	10.6%	12.35
Alcohol	9.1%	16.9%	12.51
Binge*	4.6%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.8%	8.6%	13.09
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.39
RX Abuse	3.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Christian County

Total	400
Alcohol Primary	152
Marijuana Primary	91

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Christian County had 287 DWI arrests, 94 liquor law violations and 409 drug-related arrests. Christian County had 22 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 18 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Christian County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2011 to 57 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
57	3	25	29	3	33	1	12

### Mental Health in Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 284 Christian County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 12 Christian County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Christian County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	331	284
Adjustment Disorder	10	5
Anxiety Disorder	86	54
Developmental Disorder	9	5
Impulse Control Disorder	47	25
Mood Disorder	167	104
Psychotic Disorder	98	70
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Clark County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Clark County has a population of 6,910. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clark County ranks 102 in terms of population. Clark County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,650.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Clark County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Clark County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 4 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 28.2% of mothers in Clark County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (14.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Clark County

Total	53
Alcohol Primary	9
Marijuana Primary	27

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Clark County had 76 DWI arrests, 31 liquor law violations and 73 drug-related arrests. Clark County had 8 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 4 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Clark County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 154 in 2011 to 8 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	6	2	0	8	0	1

### Mental Health in Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 61 Clark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Clark County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Clark County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	68	61
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	14	9
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	20	12
Mood Disorder	40	31
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Clay County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Clay County has a population of 230,473. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clay County ranks 6 in terms of population. Clay County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 8.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$58,151.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Clay County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Clay County, 51.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.2% of youth in Clay County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.9% of Clay County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Clay County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Clay County residents had a total of 586 alcohol-related and 659 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 1277 alcohol-related and 971 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 14.3% of mothers in Clay County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (23.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.2%	10.6%	13.06
Alcohol	16.0%	16.9%	13.00
Binge*	8.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.4%	8.6%	13.83
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.90
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.8%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Clay County

Total	969
Alcohol Primary	472
Marijuana Primary	219



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Clay County had 985 DWI arrests, 229 liquor law violations and 776 drug-related arrests. Clay County had 8 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 4 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Clay County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2011 to 176 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
176	1	71	104	1	96	1	25

### Mental Health in Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 2748 Clay County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 25 Clay County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Clay County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	2691	2748
Adjustment Disorder	59	37
Anxiety Disorder	1155	960
Developmental Disorder	59	61
Impulse Control Disorder	476	437
Mood Disorder	1934	1532
Psychotic Disorder	398	361

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Clinton County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Clinton County has a population of 20,571. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Clinton County ranks 54 in terms of population. Clinton County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$55,392.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Clinton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Clinton County, 42.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.8% of youth in Clinton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 24.6% of Clinton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Clinton County, 12.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Clinton County residents had a total of 36 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 48 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.3% of mothers in Clinton County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (19.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	5.7%	10.6%	11.84
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	11.86
Binge*	8.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	13.35
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	10.24
RX Abuse	3.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.3%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Clinton County

Total	101
Alcohol Primary	48
Marijuana Primary	30

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Clinton County had 117 DWI arrests, 20 liquor law violations and 144 drug-related arrests. Clinton County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Clinton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 68 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	10	5	1	14	0	1

### Mental Health in Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 178 Clinton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Clinton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Clinton County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	206	178
Adjustment Disorder	19	*
Anxiety Disorder	63	46
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	34	25
Mood Disorder	85	59
Psychotic Disorder	17	19

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cole County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Cole County has a population of 76,699. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cole County ranks 16 in terms of population. Cole County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 13.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$51,555.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Cole County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cole County, 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.9% of youth in Cole County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 40.4% of Cole County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cole County, 18.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Cole County residents had a total of 104 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 399 alcohol-related and 266 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 18.2% of mothers in Cole County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (26.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.3%</u>	10.6%	12.48
Alcohol	<u>19.2%</u>	16.9%	12.64
Binge*	<u>12.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.2%	8.6%	13.59
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.05
RX Abuse	<u>5.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.0%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Cole County

Total	540
Alcohol Primary	258
Marijuana Primary	147

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Cole County had 356 DWI arrests, 136 liquor law violations and 534 drug-related arrests. Cole County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Cole County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 20 in 2011 to 57 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
57	1	18	38	1	24	0	5

### Mental Health in Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 591 Cole County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Cole County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Cole County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	594	591
Adjustment Disorder	20	8
Anxiety Disorder	225	175
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	48	32
Mood Disorder	335	260
Psychotic Disorder	177	157
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cooper County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Cooper County has a population of 17,647. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Cooper County ranks 63 in terms of population. Cooper County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$42,857.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Cooper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Cooper County, 57.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 61.6% of youth in Cooper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 46.2% of Cooper County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 47.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Cooper County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Cooper County residents had a total of 38 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 66 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 19.9% of mothers in Cooper County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.0%</u>	10.6%	12.58
Alcohol	<u>27.2%</u>	16.9%	12.31
Binge*	<u>18.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>12.7%</u>	8.6%	13.39
Inhalants	<u>3.5%</u>	2.3%	13.46
RX Abuse	<u>6.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Cooper County

Total	63
Alcohol Primary	31
Marijuana Primary	13



Law Enforcement: In 2012, Cooper County had 128 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 188 drug-related arrests. Cooper County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Cooper County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 31 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	7	9	0	8	0	4

### Mental Health in Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 137 Cooper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.4% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Cooper County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Cooper County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	152	137
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	62	50
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	13	5
Mood Disorder	106	72
Psychotic Disorder	22	16
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Crawford County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Crawford County has a population of 24,543. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Crawford County ranks 47 in terms of population. Crawford County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 22.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,840.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Crawford County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Crawford County, 56.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 55.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.3% of youth in Crawford County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 60.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.4% of Crawford County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Crawford County, 20.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Crawford County residents had a total of 92 alcohol-related and 108 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 113 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 27.1% of mothers in Crawford County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.8%</u>	10.6%	11.70
Alcohol	<u>19.4%</u>	16.9%	12.37
Binge*	<u>12.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.4%</u>	8.6%	13.07
Inhalants	<u>4.3%</u>	2.3%	12.65
RX Abuse	<u>7.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Crawford County

Total	288
Alcohol Primary	116
Marijuana Primary	81

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Crawford County had 227 DWI arrests, 119 liquor law violations and 403 drug-related arrests. Crawford County had 51 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 51 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Crawford County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2011 to 35 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	3	18	14	3	28	0	2

### Mental Health in Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 482 Crawford County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.2% made a plan, and 3.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Crawford County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Crawford County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	417	482
Adjustment Disorder	8	7
Anxiety Disorder	146	113
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	59	37
Mood Disorder	282	226
Psychotic Disorder	47	46
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.  
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dade County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Dade County has a population of 7,578. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dade County ranks 101 in terms of population. Dade County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,416.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Dade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dade County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 33.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.0% of youth in Dade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.5% of Dade County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dade County, 16.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dade County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 33.3% of mothers in Dade County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (18.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.4%	10.6%	12.11
Alcohol	<u>17.3%</u>	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	<u>11.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.3%	8.6%	13.72
Inhalants	<u>3.6%</u>	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Dade County

Total	15
Alcohol Primary	7
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Dade County had 24 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 36 drug-related arrests. Dade County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Dade County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 11 in 2011 to 6 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	3	3	0	4	0	1

### Mental Health in Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 30 Dade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Dade County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Dade County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	29	30
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	7	*
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	12	8
Psychotic Disorder	*	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dallas County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Dallas County has a population of 16,535. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dallas County ranks 66 in terms of population. Dallas County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 22.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,997.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Dallas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dallas County, 48.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.3% of youth in Dallas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.0% of Dallas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dallas County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dallas County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 87 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 21.4% of mothers in Dallas County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (18.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.9%</u>	10.6%	12.05
Alcohol	13.3%	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	7.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.9%	8.6%	13.17
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	12.10
RX Abuse	<u>4.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.5%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Dallas County

Total	70
Alcohol Primary	23
Marijuana Primary	23

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Dallas County had 116 DWI arrests, 83 liquor law violations and 132 drug-related arrests. Dallas County had 12 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 10 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Dallas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2011 to 10 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	6	3	1	7	0	5

### Mental Health in Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 75 Dallas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.5% made a plan, and 3.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Dallas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Dallas County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	95	75
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	29	18
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	7	*
Mood Disorder	54	35
Psychotic Disorder	21	22
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Daviess County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Daviess County has a population of 8,294. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Daviess County ranks 99 in terms of population. Daviess County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,549.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Daviess County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Daviess County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 39.3% of youth in Daviess County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.3% of Daviess County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 23.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Daviess County, 16.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Daviess County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 21.7% of mothers in Daviess County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (21.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.4%</u>	10.6%	12.17
Alcohol	14.4%	16.9%	12.57
Binge*	9.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.1%	8.6%	13.48
Inhalants	<u>4.1%</u>	2.3%	12.17
RX Abuse	<u>6.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>8.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>6.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Daviess County

Total	43
Alcohol Primary	20
Marijuana Primary	13

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Daviess County had 38 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 44 drug-related arrests. Daviess County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Daviess County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 14 in 2011 to 10 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	5	4	1	6	0	1

### Mental Health in Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 78 Daviess County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 5.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Daviess County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Daviess County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	88	78
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	36	20
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	24	13
Mood Disorder	58	37
Psychotic Disorder	5	6
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### DeKalb County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, DeKalb County has a population of 12,840. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, DeKalb County ranks 78 in terms of population. DeKalb County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$42,004.

### Substance Use and Abuse in DeKalb County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In DeKalb County, 56.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.0% of youth in DeKalb County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.1% of DeKalb County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In DeKalb County, 11.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, DeKalb County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 15 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 28.0% of mothers in DeKalb County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	13.15
Alcohol	15.6%	16.9%	13.09
Binge*	4.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.8%	8.6%	14.65
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in DeKalb County

Total	34
Alcohol Primary	14
Marijuana Primary	9

Law Enforcement: In 2012, DeKalb County had 41 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. DeKalb County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in DeKalb County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2011 to 8 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	5	3	0	5	0	0

### Mental Health in DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 67 DeKalb County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 7.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.2% made a plan, and 3.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 DeKalb County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in DeKalb County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	86	67
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	27	19
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	10	7
Mood Disorder	44	30
Psychotic Disorder	14	9
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dent County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Dent County has a population of 15,730. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dent County ranks 68 in terms of population. Dent County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,413.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Dent County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dent County, 37.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 40.2% of youth in Dent County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 36.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.5% of Dent County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dent County, 7.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dent County residents had a total of 44 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 61 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 28.3% of mothers in Dent County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (24.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.2%</u>	10.6%	10.78
Alcohol	<u>17.1%</u>	16.9%	10.50
Binge*	<u>11.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.30
Inhalants	<u>9.0%</u>	2.3%	9.89
RX Abuse	2.0%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>8.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Dent County

Total	174
Alcohol Primary	55
Marijuana Primary	50

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Dent County had 100 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 79 drug-related arrests. Dent County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 4 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Dent County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 18 in 2011 to 23 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	1	9	13	1	12	0	2

### Mental Health in Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 258 Dent County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.9% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Dent County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Dent County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	223	258
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	99	75
Developmental Disorder	*	6
Impulse Control Disorder	40	29
Mood Disorder	129	99
Psychotic Disorder	27	24

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Douglas County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Douglas County has a population of 13,515. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Douglas County ranks 76 in terms of population. Douglas County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 24.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,550.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Douglas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Douglas County, 65.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 53.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Douglas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.8% of Douglas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Douglas County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Douglas County residents had a total of 18 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 16 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 24.5% of mothers in Douglas County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (29.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	12.19
Alcohol	<u>21.7%</u>	16.9%	12.95
Binge*	<u>12.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	13.19
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.41
RX Abuse	1.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.0%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Douglas County

Total	76
Alcohol Primary	32
Marijuana Primary	12

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Douglas County had 44 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. Douglas County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 10 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Douglas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 26 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	2	11	3	2	15	0	0

### Mental Health in Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 73 Douglas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Douglas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Douglas County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	63	73
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	18	7
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	7	*
Mood Disorder	41	16
Psychotic Disorder	*	*
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dunklin County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Dunklin County has a population of 31,712. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Dunklin County ranks 36 in terms of population. Dunklin County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 27.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$29,976.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Dunklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Dunklin County, 59.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.5% of youth in Dunklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.9% of Dunklin County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Dunklin County, 18.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Dunklin County residents had a total of 170 alcohol-related and 217 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 150 alcohol-related and 160 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 33.6% of mothers in Dunklin County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (22.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.8%</u>	10.6%	12.11
Alcohol	<u>18.8%</u>	16.9%	12.95
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.41
Inhalants	<u>2.9%</u>	2.3%	12.95
RX Abuse	<u>7.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.3%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Dunklin County

Total	408
Alcohol Primary	121
Marijuana Primary	151

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Dunklin County had 191 DWI arrests, 79 liquor law violations and 204 drug-related arrests. Dunklin County had 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Dunklin County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 127 in 2011 to 35 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	2	19	14	2	32	0	3

### Mental Health in Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 585 Dunklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Dunklin County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Dunklin County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	469	585
Adjustment Disorder	15	10
Anxiety Disorder	90	57
Developmental Disorder	6	6
Impulse Control Disorder	55	47
Mood Disorder	268	188
Psychotic Disorder	81	55

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Franklin County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Franklin County has a population of 101,816. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Franklin County ranks 10 in terms of population. Franklin County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 13.7% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$45,061.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Franklin County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Franklin County, 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.4% of youth in Franklin County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 55.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.4% of Franklin County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Franklin County, 15.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Franklin County residents had a total of 225 alcohol-related and 300 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 457 alcohol-related and 838 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 24.7% of mothers in Franklin County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (24.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	12.14
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	12.53
Binge*	<u>9.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.3%	8.6%	13.16
Inhalants	<u>2.3%</u>	2.3%	12.24
RX Abuse	3.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.7%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Franklin County

Total	449
Alcohol Primary	207
Marijuana Primary	94

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Franklin County had 644 DWI arrests, 113 liquor law violations and 619 drug-related arrests. Franklin County had 102 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 68 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Franklin County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2011 to 129 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
129	8	46	75	8	70	1	42

### Mental Health in Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1081 Franklin County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.9% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.8% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 42 Franklin County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Franklin County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	1106	1081
Adjustment Disorder	30	22
Anxiety Disorder	396	310
Developmental Disorder	45	34
Impulse Control Disorder	254	186
Mood Disorder	721	513
Psychotic Disorder	124	114
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Gasconade County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Gasconade County has a population of 14,901. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Gasconade County ranks 70 in terms of population. Gasconade County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.2%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,723.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Gasconade County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Gasconade County, 47.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 62.9% of youth in Gasconade County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.3% of Gasconade County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at

In Gasconade County, 14.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Gasconade County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 48 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 21.8% of mothers in Gasconade County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (21.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.7%	10.6%	11.45
Alcohol	<u>18.1%</u>	16.9%	11.79
Binge*	<u>10.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.1%	8.6%	12.15
Inhalants	<u>2.9%</u>	2.3%	11.31
RX Abuse	<u>5.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>2.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Gasconade County

Total	81
Alcohol Primary	29
Marijuana Primary	22

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Gasconade County had 63 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 10 drug-related arrests. Gasconade County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 9 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Gasconade County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2011 to 26 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
26	1	12	13	1	18	0	5

### Mental Health in Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 154 Gasconade County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Gasconade County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Gasconade County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	152	154
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	58	42
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	30	23
Mood Disorder	99	74
Psychotic Disorder	19	18
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Gentry County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Gentry County has a population of 6,775. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Gentry County ranks 103 in terms of population. Gentry County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,661.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Gentry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Gentry County, 53.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 34.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.4% of youth in Gentry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 6.8% of Gentry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Gentry County, 2.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Gentry County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 19 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 26.9% of mothers in Gentry County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (18.5%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.4%	10.6%	14.10
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	12.59
Binge*	<u>10.0%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.4%	8.6%	13.27
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	11.50
RX Abuse	0.0%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.0%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Gentry County

Total	18
Alcohol Primary	7
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Gentry County had 23 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 2 drug-related arrests. Gentry County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Gentry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 334 in 2011 to 4 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	3	1	0	3	0	0

### Mental Health in Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 27 Gentry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.4% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Gentry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Gentry County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	35	27
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	10	6
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	23	13
Psychotic Disorder	*	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Greene County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Greene County has a population of 283,870. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Greene County ranks 5 in terms of population. Greene County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,570.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Greene County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Greene County, 52.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.2% of youth in Greene County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 41.1% of Greene County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Greene County, 21.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Greene County residents had a total of 367 alcohol-related and 565 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 2189 alcohol-related and 1815 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 17.7% of mothers in Greene County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (27.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.3%</u>	10.6%	12.39
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	12.63
Binge*	8.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>9.8%</u>	8.6%	13.19
Inhalants	<u>2.6%</u>	2.3%	12.20
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.4%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Greene County

Total	1944
Alcohol Primary	762
Marijuana Primary	434

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Greene County had 1979 DWI arrests, 171 liquor law violations and 1414 drug-related arrests. Greene County had 94 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 67 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Greene County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 9 in 2011 to 304 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
304	6	123	175	6	178	3	66

### Mental Health in Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 2338 Greene County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 66 Greene County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Greene County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	2477	2338
Adjustment Disorder	86	39
Anxiety Disorder	764	576
Developmental Disorder	41	33
Impulse Control Disorder	246	146
Mood Disorder	1302	945
Psychotic Disorder	565	460
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Grundy County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Grundy County has a population of 10,355. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Grundy County ranks 85 in terms of population. Grundy County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,256.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Grundy County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Grundy County, 59.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 51.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.4% of youth in Grundy County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.4% of Grundy County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Grundy County, 16.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Grundy County residents had a total of 31 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 47 alcohol-related and 52 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.7% of mothers in Grundy County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (33.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.4%</u>	10.6%	12.52
Alcohol	<u>24.7%</u>	16.9%	13.13
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.7%	8.6%	13.32
Inhalants	<u>3.7%</u>	2.3%	12.27
RX Abuse	<u>7.3%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Grundy County

Total	106
Alcohol Primary	44
Marijuana Primary	15

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Grundy County had 32 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 27 drug-related arrests. Grundy County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Grundy County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 16 in 2011 to 5 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	1	4	0	2	0	2

### Mental Health in Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 267 Grundy County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.4% made a plan, and 0.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Grundy County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Grundy County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	301	267
Adjustment Disorder	11	6
Anxiety Disorder	125	79
Developmental Disorder	8	10
Impulse Control Disorder	56	44
Mood Disorder	206	123
Psychotic Disorder	32	21

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Harrison County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Harrison County has a population of 8,741. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Harrison County ranks 97 in terms of population. Harrison County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,053.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Harrison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Harrison County, 56.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.7% of youth in Harrison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 14.9% of Harrison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 18.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Harrison County, 6.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Harrison County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 29 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.5% of mothers in Harrison County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.7%</u>	10.6%	13.49
Alcohol	<u>27.6%</u>	16.9%	12.49
Binge*	<u>15.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.2%</u>	8.6%	13.64
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	11.98
RX Abuse	2.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.7%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Harrison County

Total	50
Alcohol Primary	21
Marijuana Primary	12

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Harrison County had 73 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 81 drug-related arrests. Harrison County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Harrison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 32 in 2011 to 13 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	1	8	4	1	12	0	1

### Mental Health in Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 102 Harrison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.8% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Harrison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Harrison County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	111	102
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	62	44
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	15	13
Mood Disorder	91	54
Psychotic Disorder	15	11
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Henry County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Henry County has a population of 22,059. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Henry County ranks 52 in terms of population. Henry County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,189.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Henry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Henry County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.7% of youth in Henry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 52.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 26.6% of Henry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 6.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Henry County, 11.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Henry County residents had a total of 88 alcohol-related and 105 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 82 alcohol-related and 84 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 30.5% of mothers in Henry County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (25.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.3%	10.6%	12.29
Alcohol	12.8%	16.9%	12.55
Binge*	6.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.3%	8.6%	13.38
Inhalants	1.2%	2.3%	12.05
RX Abuse	3.0%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.3%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Henry County

Total	262
Alcohol Primary	103
Marijuana Primary	63

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Henry County had 105 DWI arrests, 72 liquor law violations and 154 drug-related arrests. Henry County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Henry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2011 to 29 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
29	1	14	14	1	21	1	2

### Mental Health in Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 533 Henry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.3% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Henry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Henry County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	546	533
Adjustment Disorder	31	17
Anxiety Disorder	184	125
Developmental Disorder	6	*
Impulse Control Disorder	61	38
Mood Disorder	337	227
Psychotic Disorder	64	51

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Hickory County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Hickory County has a population of 9,305. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Hickory County ranks 92 in terms of population. Hickory County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 10.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 24.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,163.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Hickory County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Hickory County, 51.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.6% of youth in Hickory County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 24.6% of Hickory County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 24.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Hickory County, 11.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Hickory County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 27 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 28.2% of mothers in Hickory County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (34.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.1%	10.6%	12.07
Alcohol	14.0%	16.9%	12.79
Binge*	7.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.6%	8.6%	13.66
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	11.93
RX Abuse	4.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Hickory County

Total	24
Alcohol Primary	15
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Hickory County had 18 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 11 drug-related arrests. Hickory County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Hickory County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 10 in 2011 to 6 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	4	2	0	5	0	0

### Mental Health in Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 29 Hickory County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Hickory County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Hickory County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	28	29
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	9	5
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	0	0
Mood Disorder	22	13
Psychotic Disorder	*	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Holt County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Holt County has a population of 4,568. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Holt County ranks 111 in terms of population. Holt County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,036.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Holt County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Holt County, 58.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 56.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.1% of youth in Holt County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 64.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.5% of Holt County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Holt County, 13.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Holt County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 13 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 25.5% of mothers in Holt County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (20.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.9%</u>	10.6%	12.72
Alcohol	<u>21.5%</u>	16.9%	12.40
Binge*	<u>15.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	14.58
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>9.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Holt County

Total	19
Alcohol Primary	8
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Holt County had 23 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 22 drug-related arrests. Holt County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Holt County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 8 in 2011 to 6 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	3	3	0	7	0	2

### Mental Health in Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 17 Holt County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.3% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Holt County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Holt County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	21	17
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	7	6
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	15	12
Psychotic Disorder	0	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Howard County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Howard County has a population of 10,257. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Howard County ranks 87 in terms of population. Howard County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,742.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Howard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Howard County, 40.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.8% of youth in Howard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.8% of Howard County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Howard County, 8.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Howard County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 30 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 26.1% of mothers in Howard County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (23.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.3%</u>	10.6%	13.13
Alcohol	<u>19.8%</u>	16.9%	12.54
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>8.9%</u>	8.6%	14.43
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.37
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>5.0%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Howard County

Total	43
Alcohol Primary	17
Marijuana Primary	10

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Howard County had 63 DWI arrests, 47 liquor law violations and 45 drug-related arrests. Howard County had 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Howard County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 46 in 2011 to 13 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	2	6	5	2	11	0	3

### Mental Health in Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 91 Howard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 7.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.9% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Howard County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Howard County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	96	91
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	28	19
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	11	*
Mood Disorder	52	42
Psychotic Disorder	35	31

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Howell County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Howell County has a population of 40,393. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Howell County ranks 28 in terms of population. Howell County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,492.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Howell County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Howell County, 53.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.5% of youth in Howell County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.1% of Howell County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 5.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Howell County, 17.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Howell County residents had a total of 276 alcohol-related and 336 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 198 alcohol-related and 199 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 25.0% of mothers in Howell County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (36.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.6%</u>	10.6%	12.33
Alcohol	16.4%	16.9%	12.33
Binge*	<u>12.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.5%	8.6%	12.66
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	12.66
RX Abuse	2.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.6%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.1%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Howell County

Total	292
Alcohol Primary	136
Marijuana Primary	78

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Howell County had 295 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 348 drug-related arrests. Howell County had 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 11 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Howell County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2011 to 56 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
56	2	26	28	2	34	0	7

### Mental Health in Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1208 Howell County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.7% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 7 Howell County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Howell County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	971	1208
Adjustment Disorder	45	10
Anxiety Disorder	341	174
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	91	44
Mood Disorder	565	281
Psychotic Disorder	75	42
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Iron County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Iron County has a population of 10,344. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Iron County ranks 86 in terms of population. Iron County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 23.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,913.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Iron County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Iron County, 51.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.3% of youth in Iron County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 30.5% of Iron County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Iron County, 15.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Iron County residents had a total of 51 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 69 alcohol-related and 97 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 41.2% of mothers in Iron County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (15.5%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.8%	10.6%	11.72
Alcohol	<u>17.1%</u>	16.9%	12.25
Binge*	<u>13.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>6.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.7%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Iron County

Total	103
Alcohol Primary	31
Marijuana Primary	27

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Iron County had 39 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. Iron County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 13 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Iron County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 648 in 2011 to 6 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	5	1	0	9	0	3

### Mental Health in Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 177 Iron County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Iron County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Iron County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	180	177
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	36	29
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	21	18
Mood Disorder	90	72
Psychotic Disorder	36	29
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Jackson County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Jackson County has a population of 679,996. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jackson County ranks 2 in terms of population. Jackson County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$44,634.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Jackson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jackson County, 54.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.9% of youth in Jackson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 43.6% of Jackson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jackson County, 18.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Jackson County residents had a total of 3170 alcohol-related and 3619 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7134 alcohol-related and 5025 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 15.6% of mothers in Jackson County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (21.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.2%	10.6%	12.65
Alcohol	14.9%	16.9%	12.94
Binge*	7.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>10.2%</u>	8.6%	13.61
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.55
RX Abuse	4.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Jackson County

Total	4727
Alcohol Primary	1906
Marijuana Primary	1140

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Jackson County had 3386 DWI arrests, 809 liquor law violations and 3507 drug-related arrests. Jackson County had 56 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 29 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Jackson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 101 in 2011 to 650 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
650	11	251	388	12	362	1	115

### Mental Health in Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 14903 Jackson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.8% made a plan, and 1.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 115 Jackson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Jackson County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	14653	14903
Adjustment Disorder	632	358
Anxiety Disorder	3095	2249
Developmental Disorder	75	72
Impulse Control Disorder	1835	1333
Mood Disorder	6928	5036
Psychotic Disorder	2850	2379

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Jasper County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Jasper County has a population of 116,398. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jasper County ranks 9 in terms of population. Jasper County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,743.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Jasper County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jasper County, 46.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.4% of youth in Jasper County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Jasper County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jasper County, 15.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Jasper County residents had a total of 726 alcohol-related and 687 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 756 alcohol-related and 681 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 18.0% of mothers in Jasper County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (22.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.5%	10.6%	12.48
Alcohol	12.9%	16.9%	12.70
Binge*	7.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.6%	8.6%	13.66
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	12.06
RX Abuse	3.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Jasper County

Total	1134
Alcohol Primary	487
Marijuana Primary	237

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Jasper County had 1078 DWI arrests, 252 liquor law violations and 433 drug-related arrests. Jasper County had 78 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 56 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Jasper County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 240 in 2011 to 113 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
113	1	49	63	2	66	0	18

### Mental Health in Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 3037 Jasper County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 18 Jasper County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Jasper County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	3102	3037
Adjustment Disorder	296	132
Anxiety Disorder	1284	789
Developmental Disorder	50	44
Impulse Control Disorder	743	429
Mood Disorder	1782	1048
Psychotic Disorder	281	183
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Jefferson County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Jefferson County has a population of 221,396. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Jefferson County ranks 7 in terms of population. Jefferson County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$53,013.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Jefferson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Jefferson County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.6% of youth in Jefferson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 44.5% of Jefferson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 43.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Jefferson County, 21.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Jefferson County residents had a total of 392 alcohol-related and 584 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 460 alcohol-related and 743 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 22.3% of mothers in Jefferson County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (16.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.3%</u>	10.6%	12.85
Alcohol	<u>20.0%</u>	16.9%	12.75
Binge*	<u>12.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.1%</u>	8.6%	13.79
Inhalants	<u>2.6%</u>	2.3%	12.48
RX Abuse	<u>5.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.1%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Jefferson County

Total	1220
Alcohol Primary	480
Marijuana Primary	281

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Jefferson County had 1778 DWI arrests, 677 liquor law violations and 1614 drug-related arrests. Jefferson County had 346 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 223 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Jefferson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 68 in 2011 to 236 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
236	6	101	129	7	141	6	31

Mental Health in Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1915 Jefferson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 31 Jefferson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Jefferson County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	1933	1915
Adjustment Disorder	39	18
Anxiety Disorder	855	664
Developmental Disorder	72	55
Impulse Control Disorder	356	253
Mood Disorder	1413	1100
Psychotic Disorder	320	281
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Johnson County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Johnson County has a population of 54,572. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Johnson County ranks 19 in terms of population. Johnson County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$44,742.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Johnson County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Johnson County, 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.5% of youth in Johnson County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 55.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.3% of Johnson County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Johnson County, 15.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Johnson County residents had a total of 148 alcohol-related and 139 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 170 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 12.6% of mothers in Johnson County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (13.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.6%</u>	10.6%	12.82
Alcohol	<u>17.0%</u>	16.9%	13.08
Binge*	9.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.8%	8.6%	13.79
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.54
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Johnson County

Total	237
Alcohol Primary	120
Marijuana Primary	57

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Johnson County had 241 DWI arrests, 326 liquor law violations and 320 drug-related arrests. Johnson County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Johnson County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2011 to 63 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
63	4	18	41	4	28	0	3

### Mental Health in Johnson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 491 Johnson County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Johnson County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Johnson County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	512	491
Adjustment Disorder	21	8
Anxiety Disorder	154	117
Developmental Disorder	11	*
Impulse Control Disorder	89	44
Mood Disorder	314	224
Psychotic Disorder	83	64
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Knox County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Knox County has a population of 4,067. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Knox County ranks 113 in terms of population. Knox County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,164.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Knox County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Knox County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 15.7% of mothers in Knox County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (26.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Knox County

Total	28
Alcohol Primary	14
Marijuana Primary	8

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Knox County had 14 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. Knox County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 4 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Knox County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 41 in 2011 to 6 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	1	5	0	1	7	0	0

### Mental Health in Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 58 Knox County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 0.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 0.0% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Knox County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Knox County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	45	58
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	9	8
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	20	21
Psychotic Disorder	10	15

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Laclede County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Laclede County has a population of 35,667. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Laclede County ranks 32 in terms of population. Laclede County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$36,670.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Laclede County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Laclede County, 42.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 28.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 40.9% of youth in Laclede County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 39.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 5.6% of Laclede County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 4.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Laclede County, 3.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Laclede County residents had a total of 75 alcohol-related and 121 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 163 alcohol-related and 200 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 27.0% of mothers in Laclede County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	1.6%	10.6%	11.33
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.09
Binge*	0.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	0.2%	8.6%	
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	11.11
RX Abuse	0.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	0.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Laclede County

Total	187
Alcohol Primary	63
Marijuana Primary	37

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Laclede County had 180 DWI arrests, 99 liquor law violations and 130 drug-related arrests. Laclede County had 14 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 13 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Laclede County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2011 to 35 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
35	2	14	19	2	28	0	0

### Mental Health in Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 440 Laclede County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.5% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Laclede County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Laclede County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	396	440
Adjustment Disorder	7	*
Anxiety Disorder	104	70
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	59	46
Mood Disorder	254	185
Psychotic Disorder	63	47

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Lafayette County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Lafayette County has a population of 32,943. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lafayette County ranks 35 in terms of population. Lafayette County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 13.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$46,765.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Lafayette County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lafayette County, 50.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.3% of youth in Lafayette County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 53.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.2% of Lafayette County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 31.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lafayette County, 10.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Lafayette County residents had a total of 111 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 95 alcohol-related and 107 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 24.1% of mothers in Lafayette County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (23.5%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.9%</u>	10.6%	12.22
Alcohol	<u>17.4%</u>	16.9%	12.37
Binge*	<u>10.0%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.0%	8.6%	13.33
Inhalants	<u>2.4%</u>	2.3%	11.59
RX Abuse	<u>5.6%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.0%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Lafayette County

Total	181
Alcohol Primary	86
Marijuana Primary	39

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Lafayette County had 225 DWI arrests, 59 liquor law violations and 314 drug-related arrests. Lafayette County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Lafayette County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 44 in 2011 to 26 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
26	2	10	14	2	12	0	6

### Mental Health in Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 361 Lafayette County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 6 Lafayette County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Lafayette County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	358	361
Adjustment Disorder	12	7
Anxiety Disorder	121	89
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	46	27
Mood Disorder	202	136
Psychotic Disorder	40	30
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Lawrence County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Lawrence County has a population of 38,185. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lawrence County ranks 30 in terms of population. Lawrence County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,385.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Lawrence County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lawrence County, 40.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 29.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.5% of youth in Lawrence County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 40.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 21.7% of Lawrence County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 16.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lawrence County, 13.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lawrence County residents had a total of 55 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 159 alcohol-related and 186 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.9% of mothers in Lawrence County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (24.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	11.58
Alcohol	9.3%	16.9%	11.93
Binge*	4.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	12.84
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.12
RX Abuse	3.1%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Lawrence County

Total	175
Alcohol Primary	69
Marijuana Primary	37

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Lawrence County had 196 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 146 drug-related arrests. Lawrence County had 17 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 14 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Lawrence County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2011 to 45 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
45	3	22	20	3	33	0	3

### Mental Health in Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 540 Lawrence County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Lawrence County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Lawrence County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	461	540
Adjustment Disorder	33	16
Anxiety Disorder	137	118
Developmental Disorder	9	7
Impulse Control Disorder	75	52
Mood Disorder	205	166
Psychotic Disorder	39	36
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Lewis County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Lewis County has a population of 10,152. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lewis County ranks 89 in terms of population. Lewis County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,204.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Lewis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lewis County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.3% of youth in Lewis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 26.1% of Lewis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 3.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lewis County, 15.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Lewis County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.4% of mothers in Lewis County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (22.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	7.8%	10.6%	13.58
Alcohol	13.8%	16.9%	13.12
Binge*	5.6%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.0%	8.6%	13.99
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	10.98
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Lewis County

Total	49
Alcohol Primary	26
Marijuana Primary	14

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Lewis County had 66 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 34 drug-related arrests. Lewis County had 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Lewis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 52 in 2011 to 10 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	4	5	1	5	0	2

### Mental Health in Lewis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 61 Lewis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Lewis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Lewis County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	67	61
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	13	8
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	12	8
Mood Disorder	43	26
Psychotic Disorder	6	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Lincoln County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Lincoln County has a population of 53,860. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Lincoln County ranks 20 in terms of population. Lincoln County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.4%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 12.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$53,542.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Lincoln County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Lincoln County, 60.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Lincoln County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.7% of Lincoln County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Lincoln County, 14.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Lincoln County residents had a total of 129 alcohol-related and 189 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 330 alcohol-related and 397 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.3% of mothers in Lincoln County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (24.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.3%	10.6%	12.44
Alcohol	<u>22.7%</u>	16.9%	12.64
Binge*	<u>15.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.7%	8.6%	13.86
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.72
RX Abuse	3.9%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.5%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Lincoln County

Total	376
Alcohol Primary	163
Marijuana Primary	88

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Lincoln County had 386 DWI arrests, 40 liquor law violations and 265 drug-related arrests. Lincoln County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 4 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Lincoln County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2011 to 48 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
48	2	29	17	2	51	2	11

### Mental Health in Lincoln County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 903 Lincoln County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 11 Lincoln County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Lincoln County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	988	903
Adjustment Disorder	19	11
Anxiety Disorder	404	302
Developmental Disorder	26	21
Impulse Control Disorder	196	146
Mood Disorder	630	487
Psychotic Disorder	178	162

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

Linn County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Linn County has a population of 12,368. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Linn County ranks 81 in terms of population. Linn County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$36,602.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Linn County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Linn County, 63.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.0% of youth in Linn County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 41.6% of Linn County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Linn County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Linn County residents had a total of 67 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 64 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 24.1% of mothers in Linn County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (29.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>19.7%</u>	10.6%	12.81
Alcohol	<u>25.9%</u>	16.9%	12.64
Binge*	<u>16.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.4%	8.6%	13.74
Inhalants	1.5%	2.3%	12.19
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.4%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Linn County

Total	123
Alcohol Primary	49
Marijuana Primary	40

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Linn County had 56 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 34 drug-related arrests. Linn County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Linn County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2011 to 5 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	3	2	0	3	0	4

### Mental Health in Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 211 Linn County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.3% made a plan, and 2.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Linn County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Linn County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	229	211
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	106	71
Developmental Disorder	6	7
Impulse Control Disorder	45	34
Mood Disorder	168	98
Psychotic Disorder	18	13
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Livingston County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Livingston County has a population of 14,871. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Livingston County ranks 71 in terms of population. Livingston County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,399.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Livingston County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Livingston County, 59.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.0% of youth in Livingston County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 65.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.5% of Livingston County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 42.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Livingston County, 16.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Livingston County residents had a total of 38 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 53 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.5% of mothers in Livingston County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (20.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.1%</u>	10.6%	12.60
Alcohol	<u>24.4%</u>	16.9%	12.24
Binge*	<u>17.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.0%	8.6%	13.81
Inhalants	<u>3.3%</u>	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	<u>4.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.8%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Livingston County

Total	160
Alcohol Primary	71
Marijuana Primary	43

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Livingston County had 71 DWI arrests, 37 liquor law violations and 90 drug-related arrests. Livingston County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Livingston County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2011 to 18 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	0	11	7	0	15	0	4

### Mental Health in Livingston County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 373 Livingston County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Livingston County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Livingston County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	402	373
Adjustment Disorder	12	*
Anxiety Disorder	190	126
Developmental Disorder	8	*
Impulse Control Disorder	51	36
Mood Disorder	270	163
Psychotic Disorder	58	47
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### McDonald County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, McDonald County has a population of 28,904. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, McDonald County ranks 40 in terms of population. McDonald County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,726.

### Substance Use and Abuse in McDonald County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, McDonald County residents had a total of 108 alcohol-related and 80 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 60 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 20.6% of mothers in McDonald County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (23.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge*	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in McDonald County

Total	391
Alcohol Primary	160
Marijuana Primary	120

Law Enforcement: In 2012, McDonald County had 229 DWI arrests, 159 liquor law violations and 248 drug-related arrests. McDonald County had 29 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 44 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in McDonald County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 6 in 2011 to 37 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
37	1	13	23	1	16	0	2

### Mental Health in McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 839 McDonald County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 McDonald County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in McDonald County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	874	839
Adjustment Disorder	17	8
Anxiety Disorder	117	84
Developmental Disorder	7	8
Impulse Control Disorder	162	110
Mood Disorder	482	347
Psychotic Disorder	211	185
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Macon County

July 2013



Located in Central Missouri, Macon County has a population of 15,573. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Macon County ranks 69 in terms of population. Macon County's unemployment rate in 2012 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.9%. In 2011, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 15.8%. The median income of the county was \$36,969.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Macon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

The Healthy People 2020 has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Macon County, 45.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.1% of youth in Macon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.2% of Macon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Macon County, 8.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Macon County residents had a total of 35 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 32 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In state fiscal year 2012, 103 Macon County residents were admitted to substance abuse treatment at publicly-funded facilities. Of this number, 48 had alcohol listed as their primary substance of abuse while 33 listed marijuana.

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	
Alcohol	<u>17.0%</u>	16.9%	
Binge*	6.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.3%	8.6%	
Inhalants	1.6%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	2.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.0%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.0%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Pregnancy and Substance Use in Macon County

There was a decrease in pregnancies in which the mother reported smoking in the last year.

From 23.6% to 20.1%

Law Enforcement: In 2011, Macon County had 73 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 76 drug-related arrests. Macon County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2011 and 2 in 2012. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Macon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 15 in 2010 to 11 in 2011). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2011 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2011 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	7	4	0	9	0	0

### Mental Health in Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2012, 117 Macon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness in the past year. This is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2011, 1 Macon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Macon County		
	FY2011	FY2012
Total	137	117
Adjustment Disorder	22	*
Anxiety Disorder	26	22
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	12	11
Mood Disorder	79	267
Psychotic Disorder	16	11
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Madison County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Madison County has a population of 15,544. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Madison County ranks 69 in terms of population. Madison County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$36,801.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Madison County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Madison County, 63.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.0% of youth in Madison County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 66.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.8% of Madison County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Madison County, 16.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Madison County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 65 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 72 alcohol-related and 112 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 29.8% of mothers in Madison County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (21.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>18.4%</u>	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	<u>25.0%</u>	16.9%	12.28
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	13.59
Inhalants	1.5%	2.3%	11.18
RX Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Madison County

Total	103
Alcohol Primary	48
Marijuana Primary	33

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Madison County had 73 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 92 drug-related arrests. Madison County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 5 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Madison County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2011 to 13 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	8	5	0	11	0	0

### Mental Health in Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 108 Madison County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Madison County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Madison County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	117	108
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	24	15
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	11	7
Mood Disorder	74	54
Psychotic Disorder	11	9
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Maries County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Maries County has a population of 12,431. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Maries County ranks 80 in terms of population. Maries County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,280.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Maries County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Maries County, 57.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 55.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.8% of youth in Maries County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.1% of Maries County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Maries County, 19.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Maries County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 18 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 18.9% of mothers in Maries County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (29.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.4%</u>	10.6%	12.37
Alcohol	15.9%	16.9%	12.76
Binge*	<u>10.5%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.49
Inhalants		2.3%	11.85
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.1%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.1%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Maries County

Total	59
Alcohol Primary	19
Marijuana Primary	10

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Maries County had 59 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 23 drug-related arrests. Maries County had 11 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Maries County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 36 in 2011 to 12 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	0	5	7	0	7	1	7

### Mental Health in Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 633 Maries County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 7 Maries County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Maries County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	819	633
Adjustment Disorder	19	13
Anxiety Disorder	70	41
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	207	119
Mood Disorder	451	251
Psychotic Disorder	40	40
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Marion County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Marion County has a population of 9,018. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Marion County ranks 95 in terms of population. Marion County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,258.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Marion County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Marion County, 44.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.3% of youth in Marion County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 18.7% of Marion County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 21.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Marion County, 8.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Marion County residents had a total of 154 alcohol-related and 100 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 115 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.3% of mothers in Marion County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (24.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.4%</u>	10.6%	12.07
Alcohol	<u>16.9%</u>	16.9%	11.97
Binge*	8.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.6%	8.6%	12.81
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	11.61
RX Abuse	2.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Marion County

Total	39
Alcohol Primary	17
Marijuana Primary	9

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Marion County had 46 DWI arrests, 24 liquor law violations and 141 drug-related arrests. Marion County had 48 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 13 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Marion County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 48 in 2011 to 12 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	1	8	3	2	9	0	2

### Mental Health in Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 64 Marion County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 13.8% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Marion County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Marion County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	63	64
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	27	20
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	*
Mood Disorder	45	34
Psychotic Disorder	10	7

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Mercer County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Mercer County has a population of 3,695. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Mercer County ranks 114 in terms of population. Mercer County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,007.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Mercer County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Mercer County, 52.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.2% of youth in Mercer County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 11.9% of Mercer County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 14.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Mercer County, 10.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Mercer County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 7 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 28.9% of mothers in Mercer County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.4%</u>	10.6%	13.69
Alcohol	<u>19.1%</u>	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	<u>9.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.5%	8.6%	14.06
Inhalants	<u>3.0%</u>	2.3%	
RX Abuse	1.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Mercer County

Total	19
Alcohol Primary	15
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Mercer County had 13 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 10 drug-related arrests. Mercer County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Mercer County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 45 in 2011 to 2 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

### Mental Health in Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 38 Mercer County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Mercer County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Mercer County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	44	38
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	22	19
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	5	5
Mood Disorder	32	25
Psychotic Disorder	6	*
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Miller County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Miller County has a population of 25,092. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Miller County ranks 45 in terms of population. Miller County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$36,070.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Miller County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Miller County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.2% of youth in Miller County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.7% of Miller County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Miller County, 15.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Miller County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 63 alcohol-related and 71 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 30.8% of mothers in Miller County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (30.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.1%	10.6%	12.17
Alcohol	11.9%	16.9%	12.54
Binge*	7.2%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.4%	8.6%	12.97
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.55
RX Abuse	3.9%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Miller County

Total	128
Alcohol Primary	57
Marijuana Primary	20

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Miller County had 246 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 147 drug-related arrests. Miller County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Miller County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 7 in 2011 to 48 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
48	2	24	22	2	31	0	5

### Mental Health in Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 332 Miller County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.1% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Miller County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Miller County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	298	332
Adjustment Disorder	10	7
Anxiety Disorder	150	101
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	40	33
Mood Disorder	200	143
Psychotic Disorder	47	34
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Mississippi County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Mississippi County has a population of 14,282. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Mississippi County ranks 72 in terms of population. Mississippi County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 27.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$28,412.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Mississippi County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Mississippi County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.1% of youth in Mississippi County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.0% of Mississippi County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Mississippi County, 13.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Mississippi County residents had a total of 60 alcohol-related and 78 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.6% of mothers in Mississippi County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (18.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>25.4%</u>	10.6%	10.90
Alcohol	10.7%	16.9%	12.02
Binge*	<u>11.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>18.8%</u>	8.6%	14.31
Inhalants	<u>4.6%</u>	2.3%	11.05
RX Abuse	<u>11.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Mississippi County

Total	173
Alcohol Primary	59
Marijuana Primary	57

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Mississippi County had 76 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 70 drug-related arrests. Mississippi County had 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 6 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Mississippi County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5707 in 2011 to 7 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	4	3	0	5	0	0

### Mental Health in Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 396 Mississippi County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 19.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 21.5% made a plan, and 4.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Mississippi County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Mississippi County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	325	396
Adjustment Disorder	11	7
Anxiety Disorder	57	44
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	39	30
Mood Disorder	188	145
Psychotic Disorder	43	37
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Moniteau County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Moniteau County has a population of 15,748. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Moniteau County ranks 67 in terms of population. Moniteau County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$42,684.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Moniteau County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Moniteau County, 44.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 32.7% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Moniteau County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 63.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.2% of Moniteau County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Moniteau County, 14.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Moniteau County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 26 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 17.6% of mothers in Moniteau County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (16.5%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.0%	10.6%	11.63
Alcohol	<u>20.3%</u>	16.9%	12.19
Binge*	8.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	<u>2.6%</u>	2.3%	11.08
RX Abuse	2.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.0%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Moniteau County

Total	73
Alcohol Primary	24
Marijuana Primary	20

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Moniteau County had 68 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 25 drug-related arrests. Moniteau County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Moniteau County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 13 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	5	10	1	7	0	0

### Mental Health in Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 88 Moniteau County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.6% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Moniteau County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Moniteau County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	85	88
Adjustment Disorder	0	*
Anxiety Disorder	46	42
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	17	13
Mood Disorder	65	55
Psychotic Disorder	16	14
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.  
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Monroe County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Monroe County has a population of 8,774. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Monroe County ranks 96 in terms of population. Monroe County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.3%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,286.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Monroe County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Monroe County, 55.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 54.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.2% of youth in Monroe County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 61.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.1% of Monroe County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Monroe County, 14.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Monroe County residents had a total of 29 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 21 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.4% of mothers in Monroe County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (26.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.6%</u>	10.6%	12.59
Alcohol	<u>22.2%</u>	16.9%	12.55
Binge*	<u>15.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.1%	8.6%	13.29
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	10.47
RX Abuse	3.0%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Monroe County

Total	50
Alcohol Primary	21
Marijuana Primary	19

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Monroe County had 44 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 35 drug-related arrests. Monroe County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 5 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Monroe County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 4 in 2011 to 9 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	7	2	0	12	0	1

### Mental Health in Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 101 Monroe County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.0% made a plan, and 3.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Monroe County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Monroe County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	97	101
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	19	15
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	25	21
Mood Disorder	48	38
Psychotic Disorder	5	8
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Montgomery County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Montgomery County has a population of 11,965. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Montgomery County ranks 83 in terms of population. Montgomery County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,493.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Montgomery County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Montgomery County, 50.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 51.6% of youth in Montgomery County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.6% of Montgomery County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.0% said that smoking marijuana is

In Montgomery County, 14.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Montgomery County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 42 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 34.9% of mothers in Montgomery County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (28.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.4%</u>	10.6%	12.39
Alcohol	<u>19.7%</u>	16.9%	12.36
Binge*	<u>12.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.3%	8.6%	13.61
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	11.79
RX Abuse	<u>6.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Montgomery

Total	86
Alcohol Primary	37
Marijuana Primary	23

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Montgomery County had 47 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 48 drug-related arrests. Montgomery County had 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 16 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Montgomery

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2011 to 17 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	1	9	7	1	12	0	0

### Mental Health in Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 199 Montgomery County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 3.8% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Montgomery County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Montgomery County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	214	199
Adjustment Disorder	17	11
Anxiety Disorder	16	11
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	47	34
Mood Disorder	112	84
Psychotic Disorder	23	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Morgan County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Morgan County has a population of 20,265. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Morgan County ranks 55 in terms of population. Morgan County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 22.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,618.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Morgan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Morgan County, 62.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 57.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 65.7% of youth in Morgan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 66.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.9% of Morgan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 48.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Morgan County, 21.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Morgan County residents had a total of 49 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 66 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 24.6% of mothers in Morgan County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (27.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>17.0%</u>	10.6%	11.62
Alcohol	<u>25.3%</u>	16.9%	12.41
Binge*	<u>14.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.9%</u>	8.6%	12.87
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	11.73
RX Abuse	<u>6.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>6.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Morgan County

Total	99
Alcohol Primary	45
Marijuana Primary	13

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Morgan County had 106 DWI arrests, 19 liquor law violations and 137 drug-related arrests. Morgan County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Morgan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 32 in 2011 to 31 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
31	1	16	14	1	20	1	3

### Mental Health in Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 223 Morgan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 14.1% made a plan, and 1.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Morgan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Morgan County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	229	223
Adjustment Disorder	7	*
Anxiety Disorder	137	96
Developmental Disorder	5	5
Impulse Control Disorder	55	37
Mood Disorder	170	125
Psychotic Disorder	38	28
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### New Madrid County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, New Madrid County has a population of 18,365. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, New Madrid County ranks 60 in terms of population. New Madrid County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 25.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$34,544.

### Substance Use and Abuse in New Madrid County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In New Madrid County, 55.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.5% of youth in New Madrid County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.9% of New Madrid County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at

In New Madrid County, 20.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, New Madrid County residents had a total of 78 alcohol-related and 99 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 71 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 25.5% of mothers in New Madrid County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (31.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>16.7%</u>	10.6%	12.19
Alcohol	<u>22.6%</u>	16.9%	12.52
Binge*	<u>16.6%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.5%	8.6%	13.85
Inhalants	1.0%	2.3%	12.36
RX Abuse	<u>6.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.7%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in New Madrid County

Total	215
Alcohol Primary	60
Marijuana Primary	78

Law Enforcement: In 2012, New Madrid County had 150 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 145 drug-related arrests. New Madrid County had 21 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 9 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in New Madrid County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 21 in 2011 to 17 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	0	8	9	0	10	0	3

### Mental Health in New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 384 New Madrid County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 New Madrid County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in New Madrid County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	331	384
Adjustment Disorder	18	9
Anxiety Disorder	72	53
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	38	32
Mood Disorder	177	130
Psychotic Disorder	48	43
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Newton County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Newton County has a population of 58,845. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Newton County ranks 18 in terms of population. Newton County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$41,623.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Newton County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Newton County, 44.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 43.8% of youth in Newton County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.7% of Newton County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 23.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Newton County, 15.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Newton County residents had a total of 232 alcohol-related and 179 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 187 alcohol-related and 214 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.2% of mothers in Newton County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (19.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.4%	10.6%	11.85
Alcohol	11.1%	16.9%	12.11
Binge*	4.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.3%	8.6%	12.37
Inhalants	2.3%	2.3%	12.59
RX Abuse	4.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.4%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Newton County

Total	302
Alcohol Primary	136
Marijuana Primary	67

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Newton County had 341 DWI arrests, 39 liquor law violations and 160 drug-related arrests. Newton County had 34 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 29 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Newton County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 76 in 2011 to 69 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
69	2	31	36	2	42	0	13

### Mental Health in Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 841 Newton County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.7% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 13 Newton County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Newton County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	908	841
Adjustment Disorder	81	29
Anxiety Disorder	368	191
Developmental Disorder	13	6
Impulse Control Disorder	198	97
Mood Disorder	514	283
Psychotic Disorder	111	65

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Nodaway County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Nodaway County has a population of 23,261. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Nodaway County ranks 48 in terms of population. Nodaway County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$40,296.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Nodaway County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Nodaway County, 61.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 35.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.2% of youth in Nodaway County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.6% of Nodaway County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 28.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Nodaway County, 14.4% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Nodaway County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 38 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 17.3% of mothers in Nodaway County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (20.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>10.7%</u>	10.6%	13.47
Alcohol	<u>20.1%</u>	16.9%	13.68
Binge*	<u>12.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.5%	8.6%	14.62
Inhalants	1.1%	2.3%	14.34
RX Abuse	3.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.1%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Nodaway County

Total	92
Alcohol Primary	37
Marijuana Primary	24

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Nodaway County had 145 DWI arrests, 360 liquor law violations and 98 drug-related arrests. Nodaway County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Nodaway County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 12 in 2011 to 11 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	1	4	6	1	5	0	0

### Mental Health in Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 142 Nodaway County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.7% made a plan, and 0.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Nodaway County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Nodaway County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	121	142
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	32	31
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	21	14
Mood Disorder	73	62
Psychotic Disorder	18	15
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Oregon County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Oregon County has a population of 10,996. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Oregon County ranks 84 in terms of population. Oregon County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 27.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$28,146.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Oregon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Oregon County, 53.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 50.3% of youth in Oregon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.4% of Oregon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Oregon County, 17.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Oregon County residents had a total of 41 alcohol-related and 59 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 28 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 24.6% of mothers in Oregon County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (34.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.5%</u>	10.6%	12.71
Alcohol	12.6%	16.9%	12.60
Binge*	8.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.8%	8.6%	13.51
Inhalants	<u>2.3%</u>	2.3%	11.79
RX Abuse	<u>5.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.4%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Oregon County

Total	38
Alcohol Primary	18
Marijuana Primary	7

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Oregon County had 75 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 56 drug-related arrests. Oregon County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Oregon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 17 in 2011 to 19 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	1	9	9	1	12	0	7

### Mental Health in Oregon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 237 Oregon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 7 Oregon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Oregon County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	178	237
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	65	33
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	22	6
Mood Disorder	110	53
Psychotic Disorder	9	5

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Osage County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Osage County has a population of 13,688. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Osage County ranks 75 in terms of population. Osage County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$49,989.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Osage County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Osage County, 59.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 63.1% of youth in Osage County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 60.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 30.6% of Osage County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 20.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 4.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Osage County, 22.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Osage County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 37 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 22.6% of mothers in Osage County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (15.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.3%	10.6%	13.12
Alcohol	<u>24.9%</u>	16.9%	12.81
Binge*	<u>13.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.0%	8.6%	14.18
Inhalants	1.7%	2.3%	12.16
RX Abuse	4.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>2.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Osage County

Total	59
Alcohol Primary	27
Marijuana Primary	17

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Osage County had 73 DWI arrests, 38 liquor law violations and 21 drug-related arrests. Osage County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 9 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Osage County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 12 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	4	11	1	8	2	5

### Mental Health in Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 61 Osage County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Osage County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Osage County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	58	61
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	25	17
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	*	*
Mood Disorder	31	23
Psychotic Disorder	15	16

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ozark County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Ozark County has a population of 9,560. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ozark County ranks 90 in terms of population. Ozark County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 25.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$31,430.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Ozark County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ozark County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Ozark County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.9% of Ozark County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 15.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ozark County, 15.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ozark County residents had a total of 40 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 24 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.0% of mothers in Ozark County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (23.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	6.7%	10.6%	12.16
Alcohol	8.3%	16.9%	12.34
Binge*	5.0%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.5%	8.6%	12.61
Inhalants	1.5%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	3.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.8%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Ozark County

Total	45
Alcohol Primary	28
Marijuana Primary	8

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Ozark County had 55 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 74 drug-related arrests. Ozark County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Ozark County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 20 in 2011 to 17 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	1	6	10	1	10	0	0

### Mental Health in Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 124 Ozark County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.1% made a plan, and 3.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Ozark County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Ozark County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	106	124
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	42	16
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	*
Mood Disorder	65	27
Psychotic Disorder	8	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pemiscot County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Pemiscot County has a population of 17,823. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pemiscot County ranks 61 in terms of population. Pemiscot County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.2%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 30.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,295.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Pemiscot County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pemiscot County, 60.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.2% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 59.9% of youth in Pemiscot County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 47.1% of Pemiscot County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 36.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pemiscot County, 25.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 122 alcohol-related and 153 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 110 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 24.1% of mothers in Pemiscot County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (22.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>13.0%</u>	10.6%	12.02
Alcohol	<u>17.5%</u>	16.9%	12.85
Binge*	<u>10.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.7%	8.6%	14.02
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	12.62
RX Abuse	<u>8.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Pemiscot County

Total	342
Alcohol Primary	98
Marijuana Primary	124

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Pemiscot County had 178 DWI arrests, 18 liquor law violations and 242 drug-related arrests. Pemiscot County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Pemiscot County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 25 in 2011 to 29 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
29	1	15	13	1	23	0	4

### Mental Health in Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 226 Pemiscot County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.3% made a plan, and 2.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Pemiscot County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Pemiscot County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	180	226
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	17	10
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	28	15
Mood Disorder	92	51
Psychotic Disorder	35	29
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Perry County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Perry County has a population of 19,072. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Perry County ranks 56 in terms of population. Perry County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.4% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$47,227.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Perry County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Perry County, 50.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 43.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.2% of youth in Perry County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 34.7% of Perry County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.2% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Perry County, 14.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Perry County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 102 alcohol-related and 104 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.3% of mothers in Perry County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (22.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.7%</u>	10.6%	12.54
Alcohol	<u>23.1%</u>	16.9%	12.51
Binge*	<u>16.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.6%	8.6%	13.78
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	12.61
RX Abuse	3.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.0%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Perry County

Total	129
Alcohol Primary	58
Marijuana Primary	35

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Perry County had 115 DWI arrests, 26 liquor law violations and 93 drug-related arrests. Perry County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Perry County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 24 in 2011 to 25 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	0	14	11	0	15	0	1

### Mental Health in Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 502 Perry County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.5% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Perry County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Perry County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	717	502
Adjustment Disorder	49	22
Anxiety Disorder	105	52
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	149	90
Mood Disorder	382	187
Psychotic Disorder	26	14

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pettis County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Pettis County has a population of 42,205. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pettis County ranks 27 in terms of population. Pettis County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,255.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Pettis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pettis County, 50.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.7% of youth in Pettis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 49.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 35.5% of Pettis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pettis County, 15.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Pettis County residents had a total of 252 alcohol-related and 199 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 261 alcohol-related and 352 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 22.2% of mothers in Pettis County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (24.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	12.64
Alcohol	<u>18.9%</u>	16.9%	12.49
Binge*	<u>11.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.9%	8.6%	13.80
Inhalants	<u>3.4%</u>	2.3%	11.40
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Pettis County

Total	258
Alcohol Primary	91
Marijuana Primary	76

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Pettis County had 161 DWI arrests, 44 liquor law violations and 313 drug-related arrests. Pettis County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 3 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Pettis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 52 in 2011 to 43 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
43	1	20	22	1	25	0	2

### Mental Health in Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 476 Pettis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.9% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Pettis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Pettis County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	517	476
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	259	188
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	62	40
Mood Disorder	356	249
Psychotic Disorder	81	69
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Phelps County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Phelps County has a population of 44,807. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Phelps County ranks 23 in terms of population. Phelps County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,999.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Phelps County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Phelps County, 51.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.8% of youth in Phelps County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.7% of Phelps County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Phelps County, 17.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Phelps County residents had a total of 89 alcohol-related and 127 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 246 alcohol-related and 224 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 19.1% of mothers in Phelps County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (20.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.2%</u>	10.6%	12.55
Alcohol	<u>20.5%</u>	16.9%	12.88
Binge*	<u>11.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.4%	8.6%	13.87
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.58
RX Abuse	<u>5.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Phelps County

Total	376
Alcohol Primary	141
Marijuana Primary	78

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Phelps County had 279 DWI arrests, 32 liquor law violations and 198 drug-related arrests. Phelps County had 48 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 31 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Phelps County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 60 in 2011 to 66 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
66	6	28	32	6	36	0	12

Mental Health in Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 533 Phelps County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 12 Phelps County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Phelps County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	497	533
Adjustment Disorder	7	7
Anxiety Disorder	225	158
Developmental Disorder	12	10
Impulse Control Disorder	92	58
Mood Disorder	329	239
Psychotic Disorder	69	50
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pike County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Pike County has a population of 18,669. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pike County ranks 58 in terms of population. Pike County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,919.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Pike County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pike County, 52.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 47.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.9% of youth in Pike County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 59.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 29.7% of Pike County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 16.4% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pike County, 18.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pike County residents had a total of 76 alcohol-related and 48 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.5% of mothers in Pike County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (26.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.0%</u>	10.6%	12.00
Alcohol	<u>24.8%</u>	16.9%	12.12
Binge*	<u>20.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.7%	8.6%	13.07
Inhalants	<u>2.9%</u>	2.3%	11.09
RX Abuse	<u>8.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>6.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Pike County

Total	164
Alcohol Primary	77
Marijuana Primary	53

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Pike County had 63 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 40 drug-related arrests. Pike County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 5 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Pike County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 10 in 2011 to 18 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	2	10	6	2	11	2	2

### Mental Health in Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 196 Pike County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Pike County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Pike County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	182	196
Adjustment Disorder	6	*
Anxiety Disorder	16	14
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	32	25
Mood Disorder	104	77
Psychotic Disorder	24	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Platte County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Platte County has a population of 93,310. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Platte County ranks 12 in terms of population. Platte County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.9%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 7.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$67,299.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Platte County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Platte County, 53.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.1% of youth in Platte County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 54.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 45.4% of Platte County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 45.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Platte County, 19.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Platte County residents had a total of 248 alcohol-related and 203 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 397 alcohol-related and 262 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 11.4% of mothers in Platte County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (11.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.16
Alcohol	<u>17.9%</u>	16.9%	13.13
Binge*	9.6%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>10.3%</u>	8.6%	13.80
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.85
RX Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.0%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.3%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Platte County

Total	332
Alcohol Primary	171
Marijuana Primary	79

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Platte County had 479 DWI arrests, 146 liquor law violations and 298 drug-related arrests. Platte County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Platte County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 73 in 2011 to 91 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
91	3	28	60	3	40	1	9

### Mental Health in Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 725 Platte County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 9 Platte County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Platte County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	739	725
Adjustment Disorder	22	11
Anxiety Disorder	304	225
Developmental Disorder	24	18
Impulse Control Disorder	140	121
Mood Disorder	512	389
Psychotic Disorder	108	91

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Polk County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Polk County has a population of 30,974. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Polk County ranks 38 in terms of population. Polk County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 22.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,677.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Polk County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Polk County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 52.6% of youth in Polk County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 45.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 28.7% of Polk County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 27.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Polk County, 14.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Polk County residents had a total of 57 alcohol-related and 94 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 149 alcohol-related and 174 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 23.4% of mothers in Polk County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (19.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.1%</u>	10.6%	12.27
Alcohol	<u>18.0%</u>	16.9%	12.35
Binge*	<u>11.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.3%	8.6%	13.30
Inhalants	<u>2.7%</u>	2.3%	11.43
RX Abuse	<u>6.5%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.3%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Polk County

Total	170
Alcohol Primary	54
Marijuana Primary	45

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Polk County had 130 DWI arrests, 48 liquor law violations and 125 drug-related arrests. Polk County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 11 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Polk County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 27 in 2011 to 25 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	1	16	8	1	18	0	3

### Mental Health in Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 209 Polk County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.2% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Polk County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Polk County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	250	209
Adjustment Disorder	9	*
Anxiety Disorder	72	40
Developmental Disorder	9	*
Impulse Control Disorder	33	16
Mood Disorder	132	77
Psychotic Disorder	69	51

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pulaski County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Pulaski County has a population of 53,748. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Pulaski County ranks 21 in terms of population. Pulaski County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 15.5% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$46,579.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Pulaski County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Pulaski County, 65.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 60.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 64.4% of youth in Pulaski County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 64.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 51.0% of Pulaski County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 44.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 16.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Pulaski County, 29.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Pulaski County residents had a total of 60 alcohol-related and 106 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 127 alcohol-related and 136 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 17.5% of mothers in Pulaski County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (18.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>18.9%</u>	10.6%	12.47
Alcohol	<u>26.0%</u>	16.9%	12.43
Binge*	<u>19.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>12.6%</u>	8.6%	13.32
Inhalants	<u>4.0%</u>	2.3%	12.40
RX Abuse	<u>8.5%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>10.5%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>5.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Pulaski County

Total	129
Alcohol Primary	52
Marijuana Primary	16

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Pulaski County had 290 DWI arrests, 61 liquor law violations and 325 drug-related arrests. Pulaski County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 12 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Pulaski County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 66 in 2011 to 48 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
48	3	23	22	3	38	0	2

### Mental Health in Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 300 Pulaski County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.0% made a plan, and 3.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Pulaski County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Pulaski County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	275	300
Adjustment Disorder	6	6
Anxiety Disorder	83	66
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	31	19
Mood Disorder	166	119
Psychotic Disorder	24	22

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Putnam County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Putnam County has a population of 4,875. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Putnam County ranks 110 in terms of population. Putnam County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.7%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,217.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Putnam County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Putnam County, 88.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 78.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 76.8% of youth in Putnam County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 84.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 63.8% of Putnam County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 50.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Putnam County, 39.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Putnam County residents had a total of 20 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 14 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 31.9% of mothers in Putnam County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (14.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.9%</u>	10.6%	12.00
Alcohol	<u>23.2%</u>	16.9%	11.77
Binge*	<u>18.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.9%	8.6%	13.27
Inhalants	1.4%	2.3%	13.05
RX Abuse	<u>13.2%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>11.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.9%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Putnam County

Total	46
Alcohol Primary	23
Marijuana Primary	15

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Putnam County had 24 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 29 drug-related arrests. Putnam County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Putnam County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 5 in 2011 to 4 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	1	3	0	2	0	0

### Mental Health in Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 37 Putnam County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 15.9% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Putnam County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Putnam County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	41	37
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	18	15
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	30	19
Psychotic Disorder	8	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ralls County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Ralls County has a population of 10,192. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ralls County ranks 88 in terms of population. Ralls County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$47,429.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Ralls County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ralls County residents had a total of 21 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 8 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 18.6% of mothers in Ralls County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (25.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Ralls County

Total	58
Alcohol Primary	28
Marijuana Primary	17

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Ralls County had 41 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 10 drug-related arrests. Ralls County had 29 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 33 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Ralls County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	11	5	0	14	0	1

### Mental Health in Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 78 Ralls County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Ralls County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Ralls County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	84	78
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	10	5
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	13	13
Mood Disorder	48	33
Psychotic Disorder	10	13

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Randolph County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Randolph County has a population of 24,940. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Randolph County ranks 46 in terms of population. Randolph County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,882.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Randolph County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Randolph County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 48.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 56.9% of youth in Randolph County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.9% of Randolph County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Randolph County, 20.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Randolph County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 74 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 81 alcohol-related and 118 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 30.8% of mothers in Randolph County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.3%</u>	10.6%	11.84
Alcohol	13.7%	16.9%	11.82
Binge*	<u>9.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.2%	8.6%	13.21
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	11.21
RX Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.1%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>2.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Randolph County

Total	280
Alcohol Primary	100
Marijuana Primary	115

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Randolph County had 229 DWI arrests, 49 liquor law violations and 380 drug-related arrests. Randolph County had 9 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Randolph County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2011 to 24 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
24	1	14	9	1	25	0	3

### Mental Health in Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 363 Randolph County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.9% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Randolph County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Randolph County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	412	363
Adjustment Disorder	15	5
Anxiety Disorder	116	81
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	31	15
Mood Disorder	224	157
Psychotic Disorder	57	49
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ray County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Ray County has a population of 23,039. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ray County ranks 50 in terms of population. Ray County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.7%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$48,680.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Ray County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ray County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.9% of youth in Ray County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 57.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 32.1% of Ray County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.8% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ray County, 14.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ray County residents had a total of 47 alcohol-related and 51 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 56 alcohol-related and 83 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 30.2% of mothers in Ray County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (22.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>14.0%</u>	10.6%	12.70
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.50
Binge*	<u>12.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	13.37
Inhalants	<u>2.6%</u>	2.3%	12.25
RX Abuse	<u>6.9%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.6%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Ray County

Total	160
Alcohol Primary	58
Marijuana Primary	44

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Ray County had 96 DWI arrests, 52 liquor law violations and 59 drug-related arrests. Ray County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Ray County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 27 in 2011 to 31 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
31	1	15	15	1	27	1	22

### Mental Health in Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 298 Ray County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.5% made a plan, and 2.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 22 Ray County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Ray County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	274	298
Adjustment Disorder	9	6
Anxiety Disorder	128	110
Developmental Disorder	*	7
Impulse Control Disorder	54	52
Mood Disorder	191	163
Psychotic Disorder	34	31
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.  
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Reynolds County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Reynolds County has a population of 6,599. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Reynolds County ranks 104 in terms of population. Reynolds County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 9.0%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 26.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,093.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Reynolds County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Reynolds County, 37.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 12.4% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 33.9% of youth in Reynolds County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 14.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 8.0% of Reynolds County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 6.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.0% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Reynolds County, 3.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Reynolds County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 40 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 29.7% of mothers in Reynolds County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (25.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	0.0%	10.6%	12.39
Alcohol	3.6%	16.9%	13.88
Binge*	2.1%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	0.0%	8.6%	
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	1.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.8%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Reynolds County

Total	28
Alcohol Primary	11
Marijuana Primary	9

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Reynolds County had 40 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 39 drug-related arrests. Reynolds County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Reynolds County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 16 in 2011 to 21 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	3	9	9	3	15	1	0

### Mental Health in Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 44 Reynolds County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 5.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.4% made a plan, and 5.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Reynolds County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Reynolds County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	29	44
Adjustment Disorder	0	*
Anxiety Disorder	10	9
Developmental Disorder	0	*
Impulse Control Disorder	*	5
Mood Disorder	24	22
Psychotic Disorder	5	6
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.  
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ripley County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Ripley County has a population of 14,032. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Ripley County ranks 73 in terms of population. Ripley County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 27.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$29,942.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Ripley County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Ripley County, 54.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 50.2% of youth in Ripley County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.3% of Ripley County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 35.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Ripley County, 14.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Ripley County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 35 alcohol-related and 90 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 31.9% of mothers in Ripley County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.5%</u>	10.6%	11.73
Alcohol	13.1%	16.9%	12.96
Binge*	8.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.5%</u>	8.6%	13.46
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	13.83
RX Abuse	4.3%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Ripley County

Total	121
Alcohol Primary	35
Marijuana Primary	35

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Ripley County had 99 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 117 drug-related arrests. Ripley County had 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

Traffic Crashes in Ripley County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 28 in 2011 to 18 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	2	8	8	2	18	0	5

Mental Health in Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 148 Ripley County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 6.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 4.8% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Ripley County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Ripley County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	129	148
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	38	28
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	8	8
Mood Disorder	90	62
Psychotic Disorder	17	10
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Charles County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Charles County has a population of 373,495. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Charles County ranks 3 in terms of population. Saint Charles County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.6%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 7.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$70,456.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Charles County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Charles County, 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 36.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 57.5% of youth in Saint Charles County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 47.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.6% of Saint Charles County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 34.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no

In Saint Charles County, 14.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 637 alcohol-related and 714 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 965 alcohol-related and 1269 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 11.2% of mothers in Saint Charles County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (11.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	7.2%	10.6%	12.86
Alcohol	14.5%	16.9%	12.84
Binge*	6.9%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.7%	8.6%	13.75
Inhalants	2.0%	2.3%	11.14
RX Abuse	3.9%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.6%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saint Charles

Total	1024
Alcohol Primary	581
Marijuana Primary	132

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saint Charles County had 2169 DWI arrests, 705 liquor law violations and 1422 drug-related arrests. Saint Charles County had 156 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 119 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saint Charles County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 325 in 2011 to 290 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
290	5	106	179	5	169	3	25

### Mental Health in Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 2345 Saint Charles County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 1.5% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 25 Saint Charles County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Charles County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	2330	2345
Adjustment Disorder	35	21
Anxiety Disorder	940	778
Developmental Disorder	63	49
Impulse Control Disorder	607	481
Mood Disorder	1586	1252
Psychotic Disorder	315	282

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Clair County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Saint Clair County has a population of 9,487. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Clair County ranks 91 in terms of population. Saint Clair County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 24.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$31,503.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Clair County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Clair County, 63.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 71.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 90.6% of youth in Saint Clair County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 78.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 45.0% of Saint Clair County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 53.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saint Clair County, 18.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 33 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 18.8% of mothers in Saint Clair County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (25.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>20.8%</u>	10.6%	11.51
Alcohol	<u>35.3%</u>	16.9%	12.60
Binge*	<u>15.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.3%	8.6%	13.11
Inhalants	0.7%	2.3%	14.06
RX Abuse	3.4%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.4%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.7%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saint Clair County

Total	55
Alcohol Primary	19
Marijuana Primary	16

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saint Clair County had 30 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 26 drug-related arrests. Saint Clair County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 9 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saint Clair County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 8 in 2011 to 11 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	7	4	0	7	0	0

### Mental Health in Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 114 Saint Clair County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 2.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 2.7% made a plan, and 0.8% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Saint Clair County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Clair County

	FY2012	FY2013
Total	107	114
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	41	29
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	13	6
Mood Disorder	67	43
Psychotic Disorder	10	7

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Sainte Genevieve County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Sainte Genevieve County has a population of 17,778. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Sainte Genevieve County ranks 62 in terms of population. Sainte Genevieve County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 11.8% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$48,977.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Sainte Genevieve

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 50 alcohol-related and 50 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 50 alcohol-related and 46 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 23.7% of mothers in Sainte Genevieve County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (35.2%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge*	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Sainte Genevieve

Total	113
Alcohol Primary	54
Marijuana Primary	26

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Sainte Genevieve County had 111 DWI arrests, 21 liquor law violations and 81 drug-related arrests. Sainte Genevieve County had 6 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 2 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Sainte Genevieve

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 68 in 2011 to 17 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	2	8	7	2	14	0	1

### Mental Health in Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 393 Sainte Genevieve County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 0.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Sainte Genevieve County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Sainte Genevieve County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	586	393
Adjustment Disorder	37	19
Anxiety Disorder	78	36
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	86	48
Mood Disorder	294	163
Psychotic Disorder	46	30
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.  
For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Francois County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Saint Francois County has a population of 66,215. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Francois County ranks 17 in terms of population. Saint Francois County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,883.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Francois

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Francois County, 57.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 50.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.7% of youth in Saint Francois County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.9% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 38.8% of Saint Francois County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 40.3% report having at least one friend that uses it and 15.3% said that smoking marijuana is

In Saint Francois County, 18.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 304 alcohol-related and 495 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 417 alcohol-related and 826 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 32.0% of mothers in Saint Francois County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (15.1%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.8%</u>	10.6%	12.23
Alcohol	<u>21.3%</u>	16.9%	12.37
Binge*	<u>14.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.7%</u>	8.6%	13.49
Inhalants	<u>3.9%</u>	2.3%	12.20
RX Abuse	<u>7.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.0%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.4%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saint Francois

Total	686
Alcohol Primary	188
Marijuana Primary	166

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saint Francois County had 376 DWI arrests, 68 liquor law violations and 398 drug-related arrests. Saint Francois County had 71 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 45 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saint Francois

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 124 in 2011 to 59 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
59	2	29	28	2	40	0	11

### Mental Health in Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1737 Saint Francois County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.9% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 11 Saint Francois County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Francois County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	1676	1737
Adjustment Disorder	30	21
Anxiety Disorder	281	244
Developmental Disorder	36	31
Impulse Control Disorder	198	169
Mood Disorder	772	641
Psychotic Disorder	452	411

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Louis County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Louis County has a population of 1,001,444. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Louis County ranks 1 in terms of population. Saint Louis County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 12.1% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$56,409.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Louis County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saint Louis County, 50.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 38.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.4% of youth in Saint Louis County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.6% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 42.9% of Saint Louis County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 41.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saint Louis County, 17.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 2033 alcohol-related and 2378 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3609 alcohol-related and 3885 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 9.1% of mothers in Saint Louis County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (9.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	13.01
Alcohol	<u>18.0%</u>	16.9%	13.09
Binge*	<u>10.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.2%</u>	8.6%	13.90
Inhalants	1.9%	2.3%	11.77
RX Abuse	4.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.1%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saint Louis County

Total	2816
Alcohol Primary	1281
Marijuana Primary	432

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saint Louis County had 5226 DWI arrests, 1493 liquor law violations and 8312 drug-related arrests. Saint Louis County had 130 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 74 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saint Louis County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 772 in 2011 to 773 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
773	9	270	494	10	369	1	84

### Mental Health in Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 5533 Saint Louis County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.4% made a plan, and 2.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 84 Saint Louis County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Louis County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	5534	5533
Adjustment Disorder	72	35
Anxiety Disorder	868	701
Developmental Disorder	109	81
Impulse Control Disorder	701	542
Mood Disorder	2996	2485
Psychotic Disorder	1751	1584
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saline County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Saline County has a population of 23,252. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saline County ranks 49 in terms of population. Saline County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,788.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saline County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Saline County, 49.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 39.6% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 54.5% of youth in Saline County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 48.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 27.4% of Saline County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 22.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 3.6% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Saline County, 9.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Saline County residents had a total of 80 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 93 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 20.0% of mothers in Saline County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.6%	10.6%	12.13
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	11.26
Binge*	<u>10.4%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	1.6%	8.6%	13.44
Inhalants	0.0%	2.3%	10.00
RX Abuse	<u>5.4%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.2%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.5%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saline County

Total	128
Alcohol Primary	43
Marijuana Primary	38

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saline County had 189 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 207 drug-related arrests. Saline County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saline County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2011 to 16 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	8	7	1	8	2	4

### Mental Health in Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 193 Saline County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.2% made a plan, and 1.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Saline County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saline County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	215	193
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	43	31
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	18	15
Mood Disorder	113	90
Psychotic Disorder	54	53
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year. *Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Schuyler County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Schuyler County has a population of 4,358. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Schuyler County ranks 112 in terms of population. Schuyler County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 21.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$31,833.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Schuyler County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Schuyler County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 5 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.6% of mothers in Schuyler County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Schuyler County

Total	33
Alcohol Primary	18
Marijuana Primary	10

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Schuyler County had 53 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 12 drug-related arrests. Schuyler County had 10 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Schuyler County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 22 in 2011 to 5 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	4	1	0	6	0	1

### Mental Health in Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 45 Schuyler County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.3% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Schuyler County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Schuyler County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	39	45
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	9	8
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	17	13
Psychotic Disorder	*	*
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Scotland County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Scotland County has a population of 4,921. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Scotland County ranks 109 in terms of population. Scotland County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.8%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.1% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,365.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Scotland County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Scotland County, 54.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 45.3% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 55.8% of youth in Scotland County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 50.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.5% of Scotland County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 15.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 8.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Scotland County, 12.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Scotland County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 16.7% of mothers in Scotland County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (22.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.9%</u>	10.6%	11.94
Alcohol	15.5%	16.9%	12.25
Binge*	<u>11.8%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.3%	8.6%	13.06
Inhalants	1.2%	2.3%	
RX Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.3%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.7%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Scotland County

Total	26
Alcohol Primary	15
Marijuana Primary	7

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Scotland County had 17 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 14 drug-related arrests. Scotland County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Scotland County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 4 in 2011 to 2 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

### Mental Health in Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 30 Scotland County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Scotland County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Scotland County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	34	30
Adjustment Disorder	0	0
Anxiety Disorder	12	9
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	9	*
Mood Disorder	20	16
Psychotic Disorder	0	0

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Scott County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Scott County has a population of 39,290. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Scott County ranks 29 in terms of population. Scott County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 20.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,105.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Scott County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Scott County, 51.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 42.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 58.2% of youth in Scott County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 53.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 31.2% of Scott County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.9% report having at least one friend that uses it and 14.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Scott County, 17.2% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Scott County residents had a total of 184 alcohol-related and 238 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 186 alcohol-related and 151 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 28.5% of mothers in Scott County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (16.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>15.4%</u>	10.6%	11.27
Alcohol	13.5%	16.9%	12.21
Binge*	7.3%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.0%	8.6%	13.32
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	10.75
RX Abuse	3.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	3.3%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Scott County

Total	441
Alcohol Primary	149
Marijuana Primary	163

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Scott County had 253 DWI arrests, 75 liquor law violations and 277 drug-related arrests. Scott County had 19 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 7 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Scott County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2011 to 34 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
34	3	16	15	3	28	0	5

### Mental Health in Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 1026 Scott County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.2% made a plan, and 0.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 5 Scott County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Scott County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	1034	1026
Adjustment Disorder	78	30
Anxiety Disorder	150	101
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	116	82
Mood Disorder	531	364
Psychotic Disorder	133	110

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Shannon County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Shannon County has a population of 8,297. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Shannon County ranks 98 in terms of population. Shannon County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.6%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 25.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$27,750.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Shannon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Shannon County, 70.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 70.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 71.6% of youth in Shannon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 74.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Shannon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 38.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 12.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Shannon County, 20.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Shannon County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 40 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 25 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.3% of mothers in Shannon County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (29.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>22.7%</u>	10.6%	11.77
Alcohol	<u>26.2%</u>	16.9%	12.13
Binge*	<u>20.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.9%	8.6%	13.27
Inhalants	<u>4.3%</u>	2.3%	13.46
RX Abuse	<u>17.0%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	0.0%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Shannon County

Total	30
Alcohol Primary	11
Marijuana Primary	9

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Shannon County had 43 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 134 drug-related arrests. Shannon County had 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Shannon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 46 in 2011 to 12 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
12	0	6	6	0	11	0	1

### Mental Health in Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 111 Shannon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 12.2% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Shannon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Shannon County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	88	111
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	23	18
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	17	9
Mood Disorder	56	28
Psychotic Disorder	7	*

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Shelby County

May 2014



Located in Central Missouri, Shelby County has a population of 6,177. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Shelby County ranks 107 in terms of population. Shelby County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.3%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,301.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Shelby County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Shelby County, of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated of youth in Shelby County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, of Shelby County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, report having at least one friend that uses it and said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Shelby County, of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Shelby County residents had a total of 22 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 12 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 18.8% of mothers in Shelby County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes		10.6%	
Alcohol		16.9%	
Binge*		9.6%	N/A
Marijuana		8.6%	
Inhalants		2.3%	
RX Abuse		4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse		3.5%	unknown
Synthetic		2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Central Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.6%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>54.7%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>26.8%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.7%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Shelby County

Total	34
Alcohol Primary	18
Marijuana Primary	5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Shelby County had 23 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 55 drug-related arrests. Shelby County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Shelby County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 9 in 2011 to 5 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	3	2	0	3	0	0

### Mental Health in Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 42 Shelby County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Central Missouri, 22.2% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.2% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.2% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. had considered suicide in the last year, made a plan, and actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Shelby County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Shelby County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	35	42
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	*	*
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	5	*
Mood Disorder	19	16
Psychotic Disorder	8	7
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Stoddard County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Stoddard County has a population of 29,780. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Stoddard County ranks 39 in terms of population. Stoddard County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,194.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Stoddard County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Stoddard County, 69.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 63.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 66.4% of youth in Stoddard County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 69.4% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 37.2% of Stoddard County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 37.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Stoddard County, 19.1% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Stoddard County residents had a total of 102 alcohol-related and 111 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 79 alcohol-related and 85 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 25.9% of mothers in Stoddard County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (30.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>20.9%</u>	10.6%	12.10
Alcohol	<u>23.8%</u>	16.9%	12.33
Binge*	<u>14.2%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	3.8%	8.6%	12.98
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	12.26
RX Abuse	<u>5.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.4%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.8%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Stoddard County

Total	387
Alcohol Primary	132
Marijuana Primary	116

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Stoddard County had 234 DWI arrests, 42 liquor law violations and 114 drug-related arrests. Stoddard County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 10 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Stoddard County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 3 in 2011 to 39 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	2	18	19	2	26	0	11

### Mental Health in Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 625 Stoddard County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 5.5% made a plan, and 2.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 11 Stoddard County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Stoddard County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	564	625
Adjustment Disorder	46	23
Anxiety Disorder	97	65
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	46	36
Mood Disorder	335	234
Psychotic Disorder	50	46
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Stone County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Stone County has a population of 31,297. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Stone County ranks 37 in terms of population. Stone County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$39,726.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Stone County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Stone County, 55.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 41.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 53.9% of youth in Stone County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 51.1% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.1% of Stone County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 26.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 10.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Stone County, 16.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Stone County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 53 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 192 alcohol-related and 169 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 22.1% of mothers in Stone County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.3%	10.6%	12.60
Alcohol	16.2%	16.9%	12.48
Binge*	<u>11.0%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	8.3%	8.6%	13.39
Inhalants	<u>3.9%</u>	2.3%	13.18
RX Abuse	4.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>4.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Stone County

Total	127
Alcohol Primary	58
Marijuana Primary	21

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Stone County had 152 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 195 drug-related arrests. Stone County had 15 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 8 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Stone County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 43 in 2011 to 49 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
49	4	25	20	4	32	0	1

### Mental Health in Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 139 Stone County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 9.4% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 2.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 1 Stone County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Stone County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	161	139
Adjustment Disorder	15	7
Anxiety Disorder	33	24
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	16	13
Mood Disorder	78	54
Psychotic Disorder	33	27

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Sullivan County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Sullivan County has a population of 6,448. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Sullivan County ranks 105 in terms of population. Sullivan County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.0%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$37,056.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Sullivan County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Sullivan County, 59.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 56.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.6% of youth in Sullivan County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.4% of Sullivan County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.7% report having at least one friend that uses it and 19.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Sullivan County, 13.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Sullivan County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 23 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 25.3% of mothers in Sullivan County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>19.8%</u>	10.6%	13.33
Alcohol	<u>18.5%</u>	16.9%	12.58
Binge*	<u>17.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.4%	8.6%	13.69
Inhalants	1.8%	2.3%	12.84
RX Abuse	4.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.7%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Sullivan County

Total	73
Alcohol Primary	32
Marijuana Primary	19

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Sullivan County had 32 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 25 drug-related arrests. Sullivan County had 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Sullivan County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 53 in 2011 to 4 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	2	2	0	2	0	0

### Mental Health in Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 47 Sullivan County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 8.3% had considered suicide in the last year, 8.3% made a plan, and 1.9% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Sullivan County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

### Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Sullivan County

	<u>FY2012</u>	<u>FY2013</u>
Total	61	47
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	26	12
Developmental Disorder	*	*
Impulse Control Disorder	10	5
Mood Disorder	37	22
Psychotic Disorder	5	6

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.

\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities

Developed with support from the Missouri Division of Behavioral Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

For more information: <http://dmh.mo.gov/ada/mobhew>





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Taney County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Taney County has a population of 53,575. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Taney County ranks 22 in terms of population. Taney County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 8.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 19.9% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,613.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Taney County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Taney County, 46.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 40.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 47.3% of youth in Taney County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 42.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 33.0% of Taney County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 30.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.5% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Taney County, 17.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Taney County residents had a total of 97 alcohol-related and 134 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 890 alcohol-related and 708 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 26.8% of mothers in Taney County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (17.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.9%	10.6%	11.37
Alcohol	11.7%	16.9%	11.62
Binge*	5.5%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	12.55
Inhalants	<u>2.3%</u>	2.3%	11.25
RX Abuse	3.8%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Taney County

Total	453
Alcohol Primary	208
Marijuana Primary	38

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Taney County had 310 DWI arrests, 73 liquor law violations and 260 drug-related arrests. Taney County had 8 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Taney County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 11 in 2011 to 68 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
68	3	36	29	4	50	0	7

### Mental Health in Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 365 Taney County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 13.1% had considered suicide in the last year, 11.0% made a plan, and 1.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 7 Taney County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Taney County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	396	365
Adjustment Disorder	17	7
Anxiety Disorder	133	84
Developmental Disorder	7	5
Impulse Control Disorder	52	33
Mood Disorder	235	153
Psychotic Disorder	63	39
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Texas County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Texas County has a population of 25,636. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Texas County ranks 42 in terms of population. Texas County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.8%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 26.4% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,116.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Texas County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Texas County, 43.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 44.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 44.8% of youth in Texas County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 44.2% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 19.3% of Texas County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.0% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Texas County, 11.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Texas County residents had a total of 39 alcohol-related and 63 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 75 alcohol-related and 76 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 28.2% of mothers in Texas County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>11.7%</u>	10.6%	11.12
Alcohol	13.2%	16.9%	11.43
Binge*	<u>9.7%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	5.2%	8.6%	13.46
Inhalants	<u>3.1%</u>	2.3%	11.04
RX Abuse	3.6%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.1%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Texas County

Total	145
Alcohol Primary	61
Marijuana Primary	26

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Texas County had 140 DWI arrests, 61 liquor law violations and 72 drug-related arrests. Texas County had 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 17 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Texas County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 61 in 2011 to 30 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
30	1	12	17	1	17	0	8

### Mental Health in Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 321 Texas County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 10.8% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.3% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 8 Texas County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Texas County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	220	321
Adjustment Disorder	5	*
Anxiety Disorder	76	44
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	29	19
Mood Disorder	148	82
Psychotic Disorder	22	15
These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.		
*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Vernon County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Vernon County has a population of 20,949. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Vernon County ranks 53 in terms of population. Vernon County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 5.5%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$38,242.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Vernon County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Vernon County, 57.7% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 49.9% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.8% of youth in Vernon County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.3% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 36.9% of Vernon County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 29.1% report having at least one friend that uses it and 11.2% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Vernon County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Vernon County residents had a total of 76 alcohol-related and 80 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 94 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 27.4% of mothers in Vernon County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (26.6%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>18.0%</u>	10.6%	13.01
Alcohol	<u>24.2%</u>	16.9%	12.52
Binge*	<u>18.1%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	7.0%	8.6%	13.29
Inhalants	0.8%	2.3%	13.77
RX Abuse	<u>8.7%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.2%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>5.9%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Vernon County

Total	209
Alcohol Primary	87
Marijuana Primary	45

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Vernon County had 144 DWI arrests, 34 liquor law violations and 72 drug-related arrests. Vernon County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 0 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Vernon County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 31 in 2011 to 25 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	0	9	16	0	10	0	4

### Mental Health in Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 267 Vernon County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.5% made a plan, and 1.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 4 Vernon County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Vernon County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	268	267
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	83	61
Developmental Disorder	5	*
Impulse Control Disorder	37	21
Mood Disorder	159	107
Psychotic Disorder	55	43

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
\*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Warren County

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Warren County has a population of 32,999. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Warren County ranks 34 in terms of population. Warren County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.9%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$49,068.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Warren County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Warren County, 62.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 52.5% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 67.2% of youth in Warren County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 62.8% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 46.5% of Warren County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 52.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 17.3% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Warren County, 20.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Warren County residents had a total of 85 alcohol-related and 103 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 98 alcohol-related and 233 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 25.1% of mothers in Warren County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (20.9%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>12.9%</u>	10.6%	11.91
Alcohol	<u>23.0%</u>	16.9%	11.85
Binge*	<u>13.9%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>12.6%</u>	8.6%	13.25
Inhalants	<u>3.2%</u>	2.3%	11.55
RX Abuse	<u>5.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>5.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.1%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge**	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Warren County

Total	218
Alcohol Primary	103
Marijuana Primary	49

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Warren County had 182 DWI arrests, 73 liquor law violations and 305 drug-related arrests. Warren County had 27 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 30 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Warren County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 23 in 2011 to 39 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
39	3	19	17	3	21	2	2

### Mental Health in Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 548 Warren County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 17.0% had considered suicide in the last year, 17.4% made a plan, and 5.4% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Warren County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Warren County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	521	548
Adjustment Disorder	14	8
Anxiety Disorder	254	214
Developmental Disorder	16	12
Impulse Control Disorder	129	112
Mood Disorder	368	298
Psychotic Disorder	62	55
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Washington County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Washington County has a population of 25,172. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Washington County ranks 44 in terms of population. Washington County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 9.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 23.2% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$33,397.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Washington County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Washington County, 44.5% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 45.3% of youth in Washington County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 46.0% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 23.7% of Washington County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 25.5% report having at least one friend that uses it and 9.7% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Washington County, 11.8% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Washington County residents had a total of 84 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 82 alcohol-related and 152 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 31.8% of mothers in Washington County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (22.4%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	8.8%	10.6%	11.60
Alcohol	15.3%	16.9%	11.92
Binge*	8.4%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	4.7%	8.6%	13.16
Inhalants	2.1%	2.3%	11.68
RX Abuse	4.2%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>3.9%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	1.8%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Washington County

Total	187
Alcohol Primary	45
Marijuana Primary	65

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Washington County had 79 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 49 drug-related arrests. Washington County had 44 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 29 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Washington County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 34 in 2011 to 43 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
43	6	13	24	6	15	0	6

### Mental Health in Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 219 Washington County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 11.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 7.6% made a plan, and 1.6% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 6 Washington County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Washington County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	209	219
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	44	38
Developmental Disorder	6	5
Impulse Control Disorder	32	23
Mood Disorder	101	74
Psychotic Disorder	49	42

These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.  
 \*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Wayne County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Wayne County has a population of 13,404. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Wayne County ranks 77 in terms of population. Wayne County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.5%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 27.0% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,729.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Wayne County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Wayne County, 58.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 58.1% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 60.2% of youth in Wayne County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 58.7% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 44.7% of Wayne County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 46.6% report having at least one friend that uses it and 22.1% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Wayne County, 22.9% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Wayne County residents had a total of 72 alcohol-related and 68 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 39 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 36.2% of mothers in Wayne County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (30.0%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	<u>22.5%</u>	10.6%	11.88
Alcohol	<u>17.9%</u>	16.9%	11.99
Binge*	<u>12.3%</u>	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	<u>11.7%</u>	8.6%	12.18
Inhalants	2.2%	2.3%	11.01
RX Abuse	<u>8.8%</u>	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	<u>4.4%</u>	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>5.6%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Wayne County

Total	137
Alcohol Primary	48
Marijuana Primary	43

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Wayne County had 105 DWI arrests, 32 liquor law violations and 177 drug-related arrests. Wayne County had 13 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 9 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Wayne County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 33 in 2011 to 18 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	0	10	8	0	17	0	3

### Mental Health in Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 203 Wayne County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 15.6% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.8% made a plan, and 2.2% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Wayne County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Wayne County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	181	203
Adjustment Disorder	7	7
Anxiety Disorder	66	56
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	14	6
Mood Disorder	121	103
Psychotic Disorder	39	29
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Webster County

May 2014



Located in Southwest Missouri, Webster County has a population of 36,466. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Webster County ranks 31 in terms of population. Webster County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 6.4%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 17.5% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$42,285.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Webster County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Webster County, 47.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 51.0% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 49.6% of youth in Webster County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 56.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 25.0% of Webster County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 32.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 13.9% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Webster County, 10.6% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Webster County residents had a total of 29 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 83 alcohol-related and 109 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 14.6% of mothers in Webster County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (32.8%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	10.1%	10.6%	11.54
Alcohol	14.7%	16.9%	12.53
Binge*	6.8%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	6.9%	8.6%	12.13
Inhalants	<u>4.2%</u>	2.3%	12.74
RX Abuse	3.7%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	1.5%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	<u>3.2%</u>	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>30.1%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	51.1%	54.2%
Binge**	23.4%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Webster County

Total	117
Alcohol Primary	49
Marijuana Primary	26

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Webster County had 153 DWI arrests, 69 liquor law violations and 231 drug-related arrests. Webster County had 15 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 16 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Webster County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 33 in 2011 to 34 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
34	2	10	22	2	12	0	2

### Mental Health in Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 201 Webster County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southwest Missouri, 22.8% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 6.3% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 8.2% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 14.5% had considered suicide in the last year, 9.9% made a plan, and 1.7% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 2 Webster County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Webster County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	251	201
Adjustment Disorder	6	*
Anxiety Disorder	54	38
Developmental Disorder	12	6
Impulse Control Disorder	31	16
Mood Disorder	123	82
Psychotic Disorder	36	30
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Worth County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Worth County has a population of 2,090. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Worth County ranks 115 in terms of population. Worth County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,127.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Worth County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Worth County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 30.0% of mothers in Worth County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (12.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Worth County

Total	less than 5
Alcohol Primary	less than 5
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Worth County had 7 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 4 drug-related arrests. Worth County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Worth County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2011 to 1 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

### Mental Health in Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 17 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Worth County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Worth County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	19	17
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	5	*
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	11	7
Mood Disorder	8	8
Psychotic Disorder	0	0
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Wright County

May 2014



Located in Southeast Missouri, Wright County has a population of 18,473. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Wright County ranks 59 in terms of population. Wright County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 7.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 25.6% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$30,349.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Wright County

The availability of county-level data on substance use and abuse is limited. The Missouri Student Survey can provide estimates for youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

Healthy People 2020, a set of federal goals, has established objectives to reduce tobacco initiation and use by adolescents and adults. In Wright County, 47.3% of youth believe that it would be easy to get cigarettes and 37.8% have friends who smoke.

Youth who use alcohol are at greater risk of developing abuse problems later in life. An estimated 42.3% of youth in Wright County believe that it would be easy to get alcohol and 43.5% have friends who drink alcohol.

Marijuana use is of increasing concern across the state. In 2012, 20.8% of Wright County youth said that marijuana is easy to get, 19.4% report having at least one friend that uses it and 7.8% said that smoking marijuana is 'no risk at all'.

In Wright County, 10.0% of youth believe that it would be easy to get other drugs such as cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Wright County residents had a total of 42 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 44 alcohol-related and 59 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 31.1% of mothers in Wright County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (22.7%).

#### Current Substance Use for Grades 6 - 12, 2012 data

	30 Day Use County	30 Day Use Missouri	Age of First Use County
Cigarettes	9.8%	10.6%	12.36
Alcohol	8.9%	16.9%	12.71
Binge*	3.6%	9.6%	N/A
Marijuana	2.9%	8.6%	13.63
Inhalants	1.3%	2.3%	11.91
RX Abuse	3.5%	4.7%	unknown
OTC Abuse	2.9%	3.5%	unknown
Synthetic	2.2%	2.9%	unknown

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Southeast Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>33.5%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	47.3%	54.2%
Binge**	25.2%	25.3%
Marijuana	4.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.6%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

\*\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 30 days.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Wright County

Total	115
Alcohol Primary	38
Marijuana Primary	22

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Wright County had 98 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 188 drug-related arrests. Wright County had 7 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 14 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Wright County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 2 in 2011 to 19 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	2	2	15	2	4	0	3

### Mental Health in Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 340 Wright County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.9% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.3% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 1.3% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 3 Wright County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Wright County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	251	340
Adjustment Disorder	*	*
Anxiety Disorder	80	49
Developmental Disorder	*	0
Impulse Control Disorder	24	13
Mood Disorder	171	102
Psychotic Disorder	20	15
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		





## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Louis City

May 2014



Located in Eastern Missouri, Saint Louis City has a population of 318,416. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Saint Louis City ranks 4 in terms of population. Saint Louis City's unemployment rate in 2013 was 9.1%. This was higher than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 29.3% which was higher than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$32,084.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Saint Louis City

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2011, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 1314 alcohol-related and 2243 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3103 alcohol-related and 4640 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2012, 15.1% of mothers in Saint Louis City reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is a decrease from 2011 (28.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Eastern Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	25.1%	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>56.9%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	<u>25.6%</u>	25.3%
Marijuana	<u>6.9%</u>	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	<u>2.8%</u>	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Saint Louis City

Total	3387
Alcohol Primary	688
Marijuana Primary	755

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Saint Louis City had 340 DWI arrests, 715 liquor law violations and 3940 drug-related arrests. Saint Louis City had 41 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 41 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Saint Louis City

Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased in the last year (from 15 in 2011 to 152 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
152	2	55	95	2	85	0	14

### Mental Health in Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 6683 Saint Louis City residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Eastern Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 7.0% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 12.7% had considered suicide in the last year, 10.6% made a plan, and 3.1% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 14 Saint Louis City residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Saint Louis City		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	6713	6683
Adjustment Disorder	103	71
Anxiety Disorder	691	589
Developmental Disorder	54	41
Impulse Control Disorder	673	550
Mood Disorder	3105	2561
Psychotic Disorder	2515	2178
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Worth County

May 2014



Located in Northwest Missouri, Worth County has a population of 2,090. Among Missouri's 114 counties plus the city of St. Louis, Worth County ranks 115 in terms of population. Worth County's unemployment rate in 2013 was 4.1%. This was lower than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.5%. In 2012, the poverty rate was 16.0% which was lower than the statewide poverty rate of 16.2%. The median income of the county was \$35,127.

### Substance Use and Abuse in Worth County

The primary data source available for this section is the Missouri Student Survey. Due to privacy concerns for individual school districts, Missouri Student Survey data for this county cannot be distributed.

### Substance Use Consequences in the County

Health: In 2011, Worth County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. In addition there were 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

Treatment: In 2012, 30.0% of mothers in Worth County reported smoking during their pregnancy. This is an increase from 2011 (12.3%).

#### Current Substance Use for Ages 18+ in the Northwest Region, 2008-10 data

	30 Day Use Region	30 Day Use Missouri
Cigarettes	<u>28.7%</u>	28.5%
Alcohol	<u>55.3%</u>	54.2%
Binge*	25.0%	25.3%
Marijuana	5.7%	6.0%
Illicit Drug excluding MJ	2.8%	2.8%

\*5+ drinks on a single occasion in last 2 weeks.

Red underlined is higher than state average.

#### Substance Abuse Treatment in Worth County

Total	less than 5
Alcohol Primary	less than 5
Marijuana Primary	less than 5

Law Enforcement: In 2012, Worth County had 7 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 4 drug-related arrests. Worth County had 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizures in 2012 and 1 in 2013. The manufacture of methamphetamine has been particularly problematic for rural Missouri. Specifically, labs tend to be clustered primarily in the counties surrounding St. Louis and secondarily in the southwest and southeast areas of the state.

### Traffic Crashes in Worth County

Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased in the last year (from 38 in 2011 to 1 in 2012). Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2012 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2012 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0

### Mental Health in Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance abuse disorders. In state fiscal year 2013, 17 Worth County residents received treatment for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. See table for details. While there is data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

In Northwest Missouri, 20.7% of those 18 and older had a mental illness in the past year with 5.0% having a serious mental illness. Serious mental illness is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and 'these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities'.

Approximately 6.9% of Northwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. A major depressive episode is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Typically females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

Students (6th-12th grade) in the county were asked about their mental health. 3.2% had considered suicide in the last year, 6.5% made a plan, and 0.0% actually attempted, resulting in an injury. In 2012, 0 Worth County residents committed suicide. Nationally, males are about four times more likely to commit suicide than females. Older males have higher rates of suicide than younger males.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Services Numbers Served in Worth County		
	FY2012	FY2013
Total	19	17
Adjustment Disorder	*	0
Anxiety Disorder	5	*
Developmental Disorder	0	0
Impulse Control Disorder	11	7
Mood Disorder	8	8
Psychotic Disorder	0	0
<p>These numbers indicate the number of clients seen with each diagnosis per year. An individual client may have more than one admission within a year.</p> <p>*Counts under 5 suppressed to protect identities</p>		